







HISTORY AND STATISTICS
OF THE
STATE OF MARYLAND,
ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF THE
SEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES,
1850.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

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WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY GIDEON & CO.
1852.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume of Maryland Statistics has been prepared, by permission of the Secretary of the Interior, that it might be submitted to Congress as embodying views suggestive of the manner in which the Census returns of the United States should be prepared to render them of the greatest utility. It has never been designed to recommend the publication of the returns by States in separate volumes, but, with the approbation of Congress, to publish the tables of statistics of the entire country in one, and the Historical, Geographical, and other facts connected therewith, in a separate volume, designing to comprise the whole in two volumes, similar, in size and appearance, to the American Archives.

The changes in the geographical features of territory in the United States, since the first Census, have been so frequent within the several States, that without some explanation, the facts in many portions of the work, present apparent inconsistency.

The investigation necessary to arrive at the areas of the different subdivisions in the Union at different periods to reconcile these apparent discrepancies, has developed many facts of great interest, and led to their preparation, with others equally important and valuable, which are deemed worthy a place in a work which will exhibit the state of our country in the middle of the nineteenth century. The work, with all its imperfections, is respectfully submitted to Congress.

[The matter contained in this volume will comprise about 60 pages similar to those of the "American Archives."]

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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND is the most southern part of that division of the Union usually denominated the Middle States, and lies between the parallels of 38° and 39° $44'$ north latitude, and 75° $10'$ and 79° $20'$ longitude west of Greenwich, or between 2° $31'$ west and 1° $58'$ east of the meridian of Washington. Its shape is so irregular that it is difficult to determine in what directions measurements should be taken to ascertain the length and breadth of the State, though it is commonly said to be 196 miles long and 120 miles wide. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the southeast angle of Delaware, Maryland extends along the ocean southward to the Virginia line, at the northeast corner of Accomac county, 35 miles; between Maryland and Virginia, on the "Eastern Shore," 15 miles; from the mouth of Pocomoke river to that of the Potomac, 40 miles; from that point up the Potomac to the source of its northern branch, 320 miles; thence due north to the Pennsylvania line, 36 miles; thence eastwardly, along the border of Pennsylvania, to the angle formed by the boundary lines of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, 200 miles; from that angle to the place of beginning on the Atlantic, 124 miles. Within this outline of 770 miles is comprised a total area of 13,959 square miles, of which 4,329 square miles are covered by the waters of Chesapeake bay and its numerous estuaries, which indentate in so remarkable a manner the territory of this State.

Maryland is naturally divided into three distinct geographical sections. The counties east of the Chesapeake are locally known as the Eastern Shore, and form a part of that long peninsula, bounded by the Chesapeake and Delaware bays and the Atlantic ocean, which, limited as its dimensions are, comprises the whole of one State of our Union and portions of two others. This district includes the counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne, Kent, and Cecil; and its entire area is computed to be 3,084 square miles. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal crosses the peninsula some distance below the respective heads of the two bays which it connects; but though it leaves a portion of the State of Delaware, which properly belongs to this insular division, to the northward, and though it is an artificial work, it may be regarded as the northern boundary of the section referred to. The surface of this part of the State is level, and the soil is sandy, but in its general character may be considered as above the average in respect to its adaptation to the purposes of agriculture.

Wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco are the staple productions; but in the more southern counties, Worcester, Somerset, and Dorchester, it is stated that cotton may be cultivated to advantage. The climate is temperate,

and attains as closely as that of any other district in the Union to that desirable mean between the biting gales and severe frosts of the North, and the scorching and enervating heats of the South, which has been found most favorable to length of life, and to its enjoyment while it continues.

The next division of the State does not differ materially in the character of its soil, the topography of the country, or its productions, from that already described. It is alluvial in its formation, and, lying principally on the western shores of the bay, or upon the eastern bank of the lower Potomac, has the same climate as the "Eastern Shore." The counties comprised in this section are St. Mary, Calvert, Charles, Prince George, Anne Arundel, and parts of Montgomery, Baltimore, and Harford. The territorial extent of these counties is 4,204 square miles. The leading geographical feature of the northwestern part of this district is the ledge of primitive rocks, which runs from the left bank of the Potomac in Montgomery county northeastwardly to the Susquehanna river, where it crosses the north line of the State. The primitive ledge forms a natural boundary between the alluvial region and the mountainous district of Maryland; which latter forms the third and western division. This section extends along the left bank of the Potomac to the western boundary of the State, and, following the sinuosities of the river, is nearly one hundred and seventy-five miles in length, but so irregular in shape that though it is over one hundred miles wide at the eastern end, it is compressed in the middle, by the near approach of the border lines of Virginia and Pennsylvania, to a width of less than ten miles. It contains Frederick, Carroll, Washington, and Alleghany counties, which have together 2,142 square miles of territory.

From the base of the primitive ledge, which is in fact a lower branch of the Apalachian chain, the surface of Maryland gradually rises to the head waters of the Potomac, two thousand feet. This represents the rise from tide water at Baltimore to the dividing grounds in Alleghany county, between the waters of the Potomac and the Ohio.

The first settlement in Maryland was made by Captain William Claiborne, with a party of men from the neighboring colony of Virginia, on Kent island, in Chesapeake bay. But the charter under which the colony was permanently established was granted to Cecilus Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, by Charles I., and was dated June 20th, 1632. The province covered by this grant had been partially explored by Sir George Calvert, the father of the grantee, four years before. It was named in the charter Terra Mariæ, MARY'S LAND, in honor of the Queen Henrietta Maria. The expedi-

tion designed to commence the settlement sailed from the Isle of Wight on the 22d of November, 1633, in two vessels, called "the Ark" and "the Dove." The emigrants formed a body of two hundred persons, and were nearly all Roman Catholics, and gentlemen of fortune and respectability. They were under the command of Leonard Calvert, brother of the Lord Proprietary. They landed on the island of St. Clements, March 25th, 1634, and took possession of the country with religious solemnities. On the 27th of the same month they commenced a settlement at St. Mary's, on the main land, and this is considered the date of the foundation of the colony.

It appears that the chief design and motive of these colonists was to secure for themselves, and their brethren in England who might be inclined to emigrate, a place of refuge from the spirit of religious persecution under which their sect was then suffering, and which they justly apprehended was about to become more rigorous. They considered themselves, and have been generally denominated by historians, fugitives from ecclesiastical tyranny, and they bear in our own annals the honorable title of "Pilgrims of St. Mary's."

Leonard Calvert became the first governor of the colony, and, a year or two after the landing, turned his attention toward Claiborne's settlement, on Kent island; notifying him, that if he remained within the limits of his grant, he must acknowledge himself subject to the government of the Proprietary. Claiborne refused compliance, and, after some severe fighting, he and his most active adherents were banished from the colony. Excepting slight and occasional disturbances with the Indians, nothing occurred for some years after this to check the prosperity of the settlement. The first legislative assembly met in 1639, and adopted many useful laws. The county of St. Mary's, in the southern part of the peninsula formed by the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay, had been previously organized. No other political subdivisions existed at this time but "Hundreds." A county court for this county was established, and local jurisdictions for the several hundreds. Tobacco had already become so considerable an article of production that it was thought expedient to make it a source of revenue to the public, by imposing a duty on its exportation. Provision was made for building a water-mill for the use of the people, and also for erecting a "towne house."

With the approach of the great revolution in England civil commotions arose in Maryland. The Proprietary was a Catholic, and an adherent of the King. A congregation of Puritans had been expelled from Virginia, because they would not conform to the established Church of England, and a portion of it had settled in Maryland, about 1642. An opposition arose to the government of the Proprietary, of which these Puritans appear to have been the nucleus and leaders. Claiborne also had returned from his exile, and regained possession of Kent island. The efforts of Governor Calvert to dispossess him not only failed, but Claiborne and his partisans, with the Puritan party, made themselves complete masters of the province, and compelled the Governor to fly into Virginia. This event occurred in 1644, and was nearly contemporary with the final triumph of the Parliament in England, with which party the opponents of the colonial government in Maryland seem to have been identified. In 1646, however, Governor Calvert returned to the colony from Virginia, at the head of a military force, and recovered possession of the government. Having restored quiet and order in the province, Governor Leonard Calvert died in 1647.

In 1649, a noble act of religious toleration was passed by the Assembly of Maryland, which threw the mantle of charity over all, and in the benefits of which the Quaker, Catholic, and Puritan participated, for all had experienced the rigors of persecution; and which, from

the enlightened liberality of its provisions, conferred upon this colony a just claim to the enviable title of "Land of the Sanctuary." By this act, all sects and denominations of Christians were secured in the public profession of their faith, and in the exercise of their religion according to the dictates of their consciences; and it was made an offence, punishable by a fine of ten shillings, to stigmatize any inhabitant of the colony as a heretic or a schismatic, or by any similar epithet, on account of his religious belief. It has been justly observed by a recent historian, in commenting upon this statute: "Far even in advance of the toleration of the present day was the liberty of conscience of early Maryland in this respect; for it protected the feelings as well as the rights and interests of the citizens."

The Puritans, whose arrival in this colony from Virginia has been noticed above, with Richard Bennet at their head, who appears to have been a man of great energy and influence, settled at Providence, which at a later period received the name of Annapolis, and became the seat of government for the State. They made some difficulty about complying with certain regulations of the proprietary government, and in 1650, as a means of conciliating them, their settlements were erected into a separate county under the name of Anne Arundel; and still additional members of this denomination arriving from England, Charles county was organized for them a short time afterwards. They began to exercise a very important and even controlling influence in the public affairs of Maryland. On the overthrow of the Royal government and the establishment of the Commonwealth in England, their party insisted upon an immediate recognition of the new order of things. So far, however, from conforming to these demands and the undoubted political necessities of the times, the provincial authorities, representing the Lord Proprietary, immediately proclaimed Charles II. the rightful sovereign of England, and of Maryland, as one of her dependencies. In the next assembly, which met after the death of the King, it was found that the Puritan party, or supporters of the Commonwealth, had a majority. In 1652 commissioners from England visited Maryland, with whom were associated Capt. Wm. Claiborne, the old opponent of the proprietary government, and Richard Bennet, the leader of the Puritans of Anne Arundel county. They removed Gov. Stone, the representative of Lord Baltimore in the province, and completely established the authority of the Commonwealth. Kent island was once more delivered up to Claiborne, and he acquired in addition Palmer island at the mouth of the Susquehanna. The affairs of the colony were placed upon a footing which for the time completely subverted the power of the Proprietary. Richard Bennet was removed from Maryland only to be made governor of Virginia, and Claiborne was appointed secretary under him.

In 1654 Lord Baltimore, thinking he perceived indications that Cromwell was getting weary of republicanism, made a determined effort to regain possession of the province and to restore his government. He succeeded, and reinstated Gov. Stone; but with characteristic promptitude and energy, Bennet and Claiborne returned to Maryland, deposed Gov. Stone, and reversed all the proceedings of Lord Baltimore and his agents. They established a commission for the government of the colony, and placed Capt. William Fuller at its head. Hereupon commenced a contest which had all the characteristics of civil war. Under renewed instructions from Lord Baltimore, Gov. Stone in 1655 made a determined effort to restore the proprietary government. He raised and equipped two hundred men and armed ten or twelve small vessels. Hostilities were actively carried on by land and water. St. Mary's was the nominal capital of the province, and the centre of the Royalist or Proprietary party, while the actual possessors of power considered Providence as the seat of

lawful authority, and there, or in its vicinity, was concentrated the strength of their party. A small detachment of Gov. Stone's force captured from their opponents the records of the province and a magazine of arms and ammunition. At length, with the whole of his little army and the armed vessels, Gov. Stone proceeded to Providence, and made an attack upon Capt. Fuller and the Puritans, whom they found prepared to receive them near that place. The strength of the latter is stated to have been one hundred and twenty men. A battle ensued, in which the Puritans were completely victorious. Gov. Stone was wounded, and, with the whole of his force which was not killed in the fight, taken prisoner. There were on the side of the Royalists, as the party of the Proprietary was considered, fifty men killed and wounded. Of the men of the Commonwealth, but four were killed and a few wounded. The victors treated their conquered enemies as traitors and rebels to the established authority of the English Commonwealth. Many of them, including Gov. Stone, and the more conspicuous friends and agents of the Lord Proprietary, were condemned to death, and at least four of them were executed in pursuance of the sentence. The Governor and his Council were spared only at the intercession of the victorious soldiery themselves. This decisive action was fought March 25, 1655. After three years of civil commotion, during the most of which time the Puritan party governed the colony, the power of the Proprietary was restored, and his brother Philip Calvert was appointed governor.

William Claiborne, who had so gallantly and perseveringly contended for his rights as settler and proprietor of Kent island, retired to Virginia, where he established a county called New Kent, and represented it in the Assembly of 1666.

In 1660, twenty-six years from the foundation of the colony, the population of Maryland was 12,000; in 1665, 16,000, and in 1671 it had increased to 20,000. The extension of political organization had kept pace with population. Up to this period seven counties had been founded. There were no considerable towns. St. Mary's contained only fifty or sixty houses, and Providence, or Annapolis, was still smaller. Importations from England supplied the place of domestic manufactures, except such as were made in the families of the settlers.

The period of the introduction of slavery into this province has not been fixed with exactness, but it was probably very nearly contemporaneous with the foundation of the colony; and there is even reason for the supposition that Claiborne may have taken negro servants with him on his first emigration to Kent island in 1631. It is a well-ascertained fact, that slaves were brought into Virginia by a Dutch ship as early as 1620. One of our historical writers relates, that when the Indians "first beheld these black people they thought them a true breed of devils, and therefore they called them for a long time 'Manito,' a word signifying either God or devil." Mention of *negro* slaves is first made in the laws of Maryland in 1663, but there can be no doubt that the allusions in previous statutes to *slaves*, without the descriptive prefix, referred to persons of African birth or to their descendants. In 1671, an act was passed to encourage their importation.

There was another class of servants in the colony, called "Redemptioners," immigrants from Europe, who had been compelled to pledge their services for certain terms of years in order to procure the means of transportation to the New World. Their time was sold at public auction, on their arrival, to the highest bidder. Baltimore seems to have been the port to which this class of passengers chiefly came, and they afterwards formed a numerous and respectable class of citizens.

In 1662 Philip Calvert was superseded as governor by Hon. Charles Calvert, son of the Lord Proprietary, who acted in that capacity until 1675, when, upon the

death of his father, he succeeded to his rights, and appointed Thomas Notely as his representative. On the occurrence of the Revolution of 1688, the government of Maryland, by desire of the Protestant portion of the people, was assumed by King William, and in 1691 Sir Lionel Copley was appointed governor. Among the first acts of importance under the new government was the removal of the capital of the province from St. Mary's to Providence, thenceforward known as Annapolis.

The first post route was established in Maryland in 1695, and extended from the Potomac through Annapolis to Philadelphia. A number of offices were designated on the route; and the mail carrier was required to traverse it eight times a year, to carry all public messages, and to deliver letters and packages for the inhabitants; for which services he received fifty pounds sterling annually. It is interesting to contrast this feeble beginning of a post-office system with those extended and efficient means for the communication of intelligence which the citizens of Maryland now enjoy. The solitary post route of 1695 had been multiplied in 1850 to one hundred and four, the combined length of which was two thousand four hundred and thirty-five miles; and the total amount of annual transportation over them was one million ten thousand four hundred and fifty-six miles. The line of conveyance on which the mail was then delivered eight times a year, is now traversed twice a day.

In 1715 the government of the province was restored to the family of the Proprietary, having been administered by governors holding under the King's appointment twenty-four years. At this period the population was estimated to amount to 40,000. The increase of inhabitants during the forty-four years which had elapsed since the enumeration of 1671, had been no greater than during the first thirty-seven years after the foundation of the colony. Its prosperity had been checked by the almost exclusive occupation of the farmers and planters in raising tobacco, to the neglect of those crops upon which they ought to have relied for food. It is not surprising that years of scarcity and great consequent distress occurred. In 1694 and 1695 a destructive disease broke out among the stock of the farmers, and 25,429 cattle and 62,375 hogs perished. In so small a community the loss of such an amount of property must have been seriously felt.

Before 1697 the colonists had been without manufactures of their own, relying for their supplies entirely upon importations from the mother country. But in that year an effort was set on foot in Somerset and Dorchester counties to make woolen and linen cloths; but every attempt of this kind was closely watched by the British Government, which desired to compel them to consume the manufactures of their own people, as a source of profit, or means of securing their dependence upon them. Therefore these efforts to supply a domestic manufacture either failed at once, or languished out a sickly existence.

In 1714 Charles Lord Baltimore, the hereditary Proprietary, died at the age of 84. His son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, succeeded to the province, but lived only long enough to have his rights acknowledged. He died in April, 1715. The principal obstacle to the recognition of the claim of this family was now removed; for the complaints on which it had been deprived of the government of Maryland in 1691 were, many of them, founded in the fact that the Proprietary was an adherent to the Church of Rome, and the young heir, upon whom the titles and possessions of the Lords Baltimore devolved, had been educated a Protestant. In 1715, therefore, the authority of the Proprietary was restored throughout the colony, and a commission in his name was issued to Hart, the last of the governors appointed by the King.

From this period until the breaking out of the French war in 1753, the history of Maryland is not marked by

any great event. Its local annals are filled with relations of the disputes and contentions which took place between the Proprietary and the people; the one struggling to maintain or extend his hereditary and prescriptive privileges, and the other to establish their liberties, to confirm their ancient rights, or to acquire new ones. In all these struggles are discernible the germs of the Revolution of 1776.

For fifty years the Six Nations of Indians had maintained a claim to lands west of the Susquehanna, in Maryland, which had at times given rise to disturbances. These claims were extinguished in 1744, by the payment on the part of Maryland of three hundred pounds current money of the province. The cession by the Indians was arranged at a treaty held between their representatives and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, at Lancaster.

The building of towns and cities was a favorite pursuit in the early times of Maryland history, as it has been in most other parts of the country in later days.

A large number were made by acts of assembly, which never attained a growth to satisfy the hopes of their projectors. Baltimore was laid out in 1729, on the lands of Charles Carroll, and was extended in 1732 by the addition to the city plat of lands belonging to Edward Fell, whence the name of Fell's Point, applied to that part of the city. Annapolis continued to increase. It is an evidence of its advancement that in 1745 the first, and for a long time the only, newspaper printed in Maryland was established there. It was called the "Maryland Gazette," and was commenced by Thomas Green, official printer to the province. It continued to be published until 1839 by the descendants of its founder. A printing press, however, had been set up at Annapolis some forty years before this, for printing the laws and public documents. The first volume of the laws printed at Annapolis bears date 1727. In Keith's journal, published in 1706, he speaks of a sermon preached at Annapolis on the 4th July, 1703, and then printed at the request, and mostly at the charge, of a worthy person who heard it. Frederick, the next largest and most important town in Maryland after Baltimore, was established in 1745, and was named after Frederick, the son and successor of Charles, Lord Baltimore. It was made the county town on the formation of Frederick county in 1748. Georgetown, now in the District of Columbia, was laid out on a plat of sixty acres, in 1751; being a point of deposit for the produce of a large district of fertile country, and at the head of navigation on the Potomac, it grew rapidly in population and trade.

In 1740, Maryland contributed five hundred volunteers and seven thousand five hundred pounds to the disastrous expedition against the Spanish Main, undertaken by the British Government for the subjugation of all the Spanish dominions in America, but carried into effect principally at the cost, so far as regarded the expenditure of human life, of the colonies. A noble fleet, consisting of nearly one hundred vessels, including thirty ships of the line, commanded by Admiral Vernon, and an army of twelve thousand men, drawn in great part from the American settlements, under the command of General Wentworth, assembled at Jamaica in 1741. With this imposing force a descent was made upon Cartagena, which was rendered abortive rather by the malignity of the climate than the prowess of the enemy. But few of the colonial troops returned to their homes. It was calculated that nine out of ten of these levies perished in this most disastrous expedition. The population of the province was estimated in 1748 at 130,000, of which 94,000 were whites and 36,000 blacks. Eight years later, the number of inhabitants was computed to be 154,188, exhibiting the very satisfactory increase of 24,188, or about twenty-three per cent. in ten years.

The development of the resources of the province had perhaps hardly kept pace with this advancement of

population. The policy of the English Government continued to be firm and rigorous in the discouragement of manufacturing in the colonies, and its repressive measures were not without great effect. But the legislature of Maryland offered bounties in land for the erection of flour mills, iron furnaces and forges, and other works of industry; and its efforts succeeded to a considerable extent. In 1749 there were in the colony eight furnaces and nine forges. In 1742 copper works were in operation, and valuable privileges and exemptions were conferred upon those engaged in them. A kind of wine similar to Burgundy was produced, which had a reputation and found consumers beyond the limits of the colony. The great staple export, however, was tobacco. In 1747 five thousand hogsheads were exported, though the average annual export at that period is said to have been 30,000 hogsheads. For many purposes tobacco was the currency of the province; in certain years, the great depression in the price of this article drew out the specie of the colony to meet the balances accruing in its foreign trade. The government sought to remedy this evil by an issue of bills of credit; which experiment, of course, proved unavailing. In 1732, tobacco was made a legal tender, at one penny per pound, and Indian corn at twenty pence a bushel; but the issues of paper money continued, even after this expedient to supply the place of a safe and convenient currency.

The boundary disputes of Maryland with the adjoining provinces have become somewhat famous among controversies of that kind among us; the most celebrated was that which concerned her northern and part of her eastern frontier, and which resulted in the establishment of "Mason and Dixon's line."

This dispute had an even date almost with the original grant to Lord Baltimore. His grant covered, as he contended, all the territory bordering the Atlantic and Delaware bay, from the thirty-eighth to the fortieth degree of north latitude, including the whole of the present State of Delaware and a considerable strip of Pennsylvania; but this portion of his grant was, at the time, occupied by settlements of the Swedes, who were subsequently conquered by the Dutch. After the latter were dispossessed, the territory wrested from them was conferred, by a special grant from the Duke of York, in 1782, upon William Penn. A decree was obtained in 1685 by Penn, confirming to him the boundaries named in his grant; but the Proprietary of Maryland refused to submit; and from this time until 1732, the dispute was the cause of almost ceaseless litigation between the Proprietaries of the two colonies, and of violence and outrages on the border. At length, in consequence of a decree in chancery in favor of the heirs of William Penn, granted in 1750, commissioners were appointed to determine and mark the line mentioned in the decree of 1685. The "scientific gentlemen" employed in this important service, probably the chief surveyors, were Messrs. Mason and Dixon, from whom this celebrated boundary received its name. They began at the angle formed by the intersection of the boundary line between Delaware and Maryland with that between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and proceeded westward one hundred and thirty miles, when their operations were suspended by fears of hostilities from the Indians. At the end of every mile they set up a stone, with the letter "P" and the arms of the Penns engraved on the north side, and "M" with the escutcheon of Lord Baltimore on the south.

In 1782-'3, a continuation was made of "Mason and Dixon's line" to its western terminus; this, however, was looked upon as a mere temporary arrangement, and the controversies and recriminations continued; and complaints were made to the Governor of Virginia, who appealed to the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, to come into some arrangement to effect a permanent and acknowledged boundary. "For this desirable purpose, each State selected the best and

most suitable men within its reach; so that their work, when completed, would merit and receive entire confidence in its accuracy."

The commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania were David Rittenhouse, John Ewing, and Captain Hutchins; those on the part of Virginia were Andrew Ellicott, Rev. James Madison, Rev. Robert Andrews, and T. Page. They performed the duty assigned them in the fall of 1754. The line having thus been carried to its western terminus, it only remained to run a meridian line from that point to the Ohio river, to close this long-protracted controversy. This task was committed to Messrs. Rittenhouse and Porter on the part of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Ellicott and Joseph Neville on that of Virginia. They entered on their work in May, 1785, and on the 23d of August they made a final report, locating the western boundary of Pennsylvania, as now acknowledged, from the southwestern corner of the State to the Ohio river; for Virginia had no special interest in extending the line further north, having finally relinquished in favor of the General Government her claims to territory north and west of the Ohio the year before.

In the long and bloody contest which annihilated French dominion in America, Maryland bore her part. Braddock's unfortunate expedition against Fort Duquesne was organized in this province, and commenced its march from Frederick in the spring of 1754. After the disastrous defeat and death of Braddock, a fearful panic pervaded the frontier region of all the Middle States, and extended in Maryland even to the Bay shore. Numbers of the inhabitants fled to Baltimore, and even prepared to leave the country altogether. From this time until the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1758, the western part of Maryland was kept in constant terror, and of course the incidents of the war fully occupied the attention of the people and of the public authorities. The progress of population during these years of Indian ravages and warlike operations was necessarily slow. The number of inhabitants in 1761 was 164,007, of whom 114,332 were whites, and 49,675 slaves; showing an increase for the five years following 1756 of somewhat less than 10,000. The relative increase was but little over half as great as that of the preceding five years. The extension of the settlement towards the west was also entirely suspended during the war.

From the conclusion of the French war, until the commencement of the Revolution, the history of Maryland, like that of most of the other colonies, is a narrative of usurpations upon public liberty attempted by the agents of the royal government, and resisted with greater or less success by the people. In 1765 the stamp act excited such general indignation and hostility that the agent for the distribution of the stamps, one Zachariah Hood, was forcibly expelled the province and compelled to fly to New York, where he was arrested and obliged to renounce and abjure his odious office. The tea tax was opposed with equal firmness and effect. The most violent opponents of these measures were called "Sons of Liberty." As the contest drew towards the issue which had been inevitable from the beginning, the proprietary government fell as a matter of course, giving place to local and general committees of public safety, and to conventions assembled in the name of the people, to supply the want of a more regular authority. The war which the patriots in all the colonies had long expected, and for which they had been preparing, commenced with the desultory fight at Lexington, April 19th, 1775.

It is interesting to trace the progress of the intelligence of that memorable event. The retreating column of the British force found refuge in Boston on the evening of the 19th of April. The first rumors of the battle reached New York on the 23d, four days after, but the authentic account arrived there only on the 25th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. It was forwarded south by express, and reached New Brunswick, N. J., thirty miles, at midnight; Prince-

ton at three o'clock, a. m., on the 26th; Trenton at half past six; and Philadelphia at noon; Chester at four, afternoon; New Castle, Delaware, at nine; Christen bridge at midnight; the head of Elk at four in the morning of the 27th; Baltimore at ten, p. m.; and Annapolis at half past nine in the morning of the 28th. From Boston to Charleston the exciting news was carried in twenty days. Each committee upon the main route endorsed upon the despatch the time of its receipt and departure, with the order "to be forwarded night and day."

The revolution having now fairly commenced, elections were held throughout the province in August, 1776, for delegates to a convention to form a constitution and State government. On the 14th of August this body assembled. On the 10th of September a bill of rights and constitution were reported. On the 3d of November the constitution was adopted by the convention, and elections were ordered to carry it into effect. The system of government established by this first constitution of Maryland was republican, and as nearly democratic as the state of public opinion at that day, and the circumstances under which it was adopted, gave reason to expect. It was divided into three departments—the executive, represented by a governor and an executive council of five members; the legislative, consisting of a Senate and House of Delegates; and the judiciary, composed of the general court, or court of chancery, the court of appeals, and a court of admiralty. The right to vote was limited by a property qualification. The House of Delegates was to consist of members chosen directly by the people; but the Senate, composed of fifteen members, nine from the eastern and six from the western shore, was to be appointed by electors designated for that purpose by the people. Members of the first-named branch were required to own property to the amount of five hundred pounds, and Senators must be above twenty-five years of age, and be possessed of property to the value of one thousand pounds.

The elections took place in the month of November, as provided for in the constitution; and the legislature assembled at Annapolis, on the 5th of February, 1777. The meeting took place five days earlier than the time appointed by the constitution, from the necessity of raising additional troops to reinforce General Washington's army. Laws were promptly passed providing the required number of men and the supplies needed to subsist and equip the new levies and the troops already in the field. On the 13th of February Thomas Johnson was chosen the first republican governor of Maryland.

Throughout the Revolutionary war the services of the Maryland troops were marked by gallantry and efficiency. In the opening campaign, that of 1776, and in the first considerable action after Bunker's Hill, the "Maryland Line" signalized its valor, and took a high position among the several corps of the continental army. They were under the command of Col. Wm. Smallwood, who afterwards became a major general, and one of the most distinguished of the officers whose achievements in that struggle illustrate the history of his native State.

These troops formed a brigade of 1444 men. They took part in the unfortunate battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776, one of the hardest fought actions of the whole war, and lost in wounded and slain two hundred and fifty-six officers and men. In the battles of Harlaem Heights, White Plains, and the defence of Fort Washington, the Maryland regiments were conspicuous for courage and discipline. The campaign thus far had been most unfortunate for the American arms, though the enemy were taught the unwelcome lesson, that the troops of the Confederacy needed only experience in the field to make them equal to the best soldiers of Europe. But, in the month of December, Washington revived the spirit of the country by two brilliant strokes of con-

duct and enterprise, in the surprise and capture of the British detachments at Trenton and Princeton. It is not within the design of this sketch to trace step by step the noble sacrifices and the patriotic exertions by which Maryland, in common with the other States of the Confederation, carried on the war for the establishment of our national independence. With the exception of the actions in the campaign against Burgoyne, there was no prominent battle of the war, from Brooklyn Heights to Yorktown, in which the troops of the Maryland line did not take an active and honorable part. Under every commander—Washington, Lafayette, DeKalb, and Greene—they earned special notice and applause for gallantry and good conduct.

The following table is a proof of the alacrity with which the people and public authorities of the State responded to the numerous demands upon them on behalf of the national cause;

Statement, showing the number of troops, regulars and militia, furnished by Maryland during the Revolutionary war.

	Regulars.	Militia.
1775 - - -	250	
1776 - - -	1,704	2,592
1777 - - -	2,030	1,535
1778 - - -	3,307	
1779 - - -	2,849	
1780 - - -	2,065	1,280
1781 - - -	770	
1782 - - -	1,280	
1783 - - -	974	

Total of Regulars -	15,229	Total of Militia	5,407
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Aggregate of Regulars and Militia -	20,636
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The expenditures of Maryland during the war amounted to seven millions five hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars, in specie.

The average amount per year was thus over one million of dollars, and, had it been an absolute charge upon the people, would have been a heavy burden for a community of less than 200,000 inhabitants. But the Federal Congress had relieved the State at different periods by the reimbursement of \$1,592,631; and a large portion of the balance was obtained from the sale of confiscated British property within the State. In Maryland, as in most of the other colonies, there existed at the commencement of the revolution dissensions among the people, which impeded the success of the patriotic cause. Though the conviction was general that the time for a complete separation from Great Britain had arrived, a small minority of the inhabitants still clung to the sentiments of loyalty to their King, and affectionate dependence upon the mother country, in which they had been educated, and refused to participate in the great movement for the independence of the land of their birth. At the beginning of the struggle there was found to be a formidable party in the lower counties of the Eastern Shore, bitterly opposed to all measures for resisting the royal authority; among this class of the population Lord Dunmore, lately expelled from Virginia, of which he had been governor, employed agents to organize several companies for the service of the King.

After these attempts to oppose by force the progress of the Revolution in that quarter had been suppressed, Dunmore continued to carry on, with the cooperation of the Tories in the settlements on the shores of the bay, a petty but most harassing system of maritime depredations. In order to repel these predatory expeditions, a small but efficient naval force was organized by the State, which rendered good service. In 1781, a conspiracy for raising a domestic insurrection was detected and frustrated in Frederick county. The design was, that one Colonel

Conolly should enlist the friends of the Crown, in the interior of Maryland, and cooperate with an invading force of British troops, to be led by General Johnston, from Fort Pitt. The plot was discovered by the delivery, through a mistake, of a paper containing information of their proceedings to an American officer. Many of the conspirators were arrested, and seven of them were hanged in the court-house yard of Frederick county. The last acts of a warlike nature which marked, in Maryland, the close of the contest, were the outrages of the Tories and refugees upon the defenceless inhabitants of the towns and settlements along the shores, after the surrender of Yorktown. These freebooters were driven off, with the aid of boats and barges from the French fleet, still lying at Norfolk or Yorktown.

On the 23d December, 1783, the brilliant drama of the Revolution was closed by Washington's resignation of his commission. This event took place at Annapolis, in the presence of Congress, the Legislature of the State, many officers who had served through the war, and a crowd of deeply-interested spectators. The ceremony constituted a scene in our history, second in solemnity and importance only to the Declaration of Independence.

The war being over, the Legislature of Maryland tendered to Congress, in case that body should decide to remove the seat of government to Annapolis, the use of the State-house, the public square, the Governor's house as a residence for the president of their body; thirteen dwelling-houses, corresponding with the number of the States, for the accommodation of the Delegates; and a full jurisdiction over the city and people of Annapolis. Congress accepted the invitation to repair to Annapolis, and adjourned thither from Princeton, but declined to locate the capital of the Confederacy at that place. This interesting question was finally arranged in 1790, after the adoption of the present Constitution, when Messrs. Johnston, Stewart, and Carroll were appointed commissioners to lay out the portion of the Federal District ceded by Maryland.

Immediately upon the return of peace, the attention of many intelligent and enterprising citizens of Maryland was turned towards the means of rendering available for use the vast natural resources of the State, and in particular towards the opening of a cheap, easy, and expeditious route for travel and the conveyance of goods and produce, between the markets of the Atlantic and the rapidly-spreading settlements of the West. To attain this great object, a meeting of commissioners, appointed by Maryland and Virginia, was held in 1784 at Annapolis. General Washington appeared at the head of the Virginia delegates, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and other distinguished citizens of Maryland, represented her interests. The measures suggested by these eminent men were practical and well suited to the object, and the means which then existed for accomplishing it. They proposed that the two States should unite their efforts to render the Potomac navigable by means of locks and dams, and that to connect its head waters with those of the Ohio a road should be constructed some forty miles in length. On their recommendations a company was chartered, called the Potomac Company, and Gen. Washington became its first president. Something was done towards carrying their designs into effect, but their complete accomplishment was reserved for a period when the population and capital of the country were more commensurate with the magnitude of the enterprise.

It had now become necessary to conform the regulation of church affairs in the United States to their altered situation. The Roman Catholics of Maryland had been under the jurisdiction of a vicar appointed by the bishop of that church in London; but, in pursuance of a request of the Catholic clergy of the State in 1787, the Rev. John Carroll became, by appointment from Rome, spiritual superior. In 1790 he was appointed bishop of

the whole United States, as the diocese of which Baltimore was the centre was the only one then existing. In 1810, on the division of his See into several bishoprics, he was made an archbishop. The reorganization of the other religious bodies is not so peculiarly connected with the history of Maryland as that of the Roman Catholic denomination, and is therefore passed over.

The Federal Constitution was readily and heartily adopted by Maryland. The convention which accepted it on the part of the State met on the 21st of April, 1788, and adjourned on the 28th, having agreed to the instrument, without reservation or amendment, by the vote of 63 to 11.

The violent party contentions which grew out of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, preceding the war of 1812, were nowhere carried to a higher pitch of asperity than in Baltimore. A writer on the affairs of that period gives the following account of some disturbances which originated in differences of opinion on that subject: "The publishers of a newspaper, called the Federal Republican, had bitterly assailed the Administration, and, having removed from Georgetown to Baltimore, issued their paper in that city, filled with violent articles in opposition to the war. The indignation of the people was aroused; they gathered around the office of publication for the purpose of destroying it, while the friends of the editors prepared for its defence against the illegal violence of the mob. After a spirited resistance, in which one person was killed and several wounded, they surrendered to the authorities, and were conducted to the jail for their protection. In the ensuing night the jail was broken open by the excited mob, who practised the greatest barbarities on the persons of their victims. One was killed, the rest were cruelly beaten, and only escaped by passing for dead. They now threatened the post office, in which several of the obnoxious papers were said to be deposited; but the civil and military authorities at length obtained the mastery, and the disturbance was quelled."

During the war of 1812 a British naval officer, Admiral Cockburn, disgraced the flag of his country, by committing on the shores of the Chesapeake a series of wanton outrages and depredations against the property and persons of the citizens. In the spring of 1813 the villages of Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Fredericktown, and Georgetown, were plundered and burned by his orders. In August, 1814, occurred the expedition of General Ross against the city of Washington. Cockburn had been cruising about the bay and the mouth of the Potomac, since the opening of the preceding year, with four ships of the line and six frigates; in the course of the summer he was largely reinforced, and in August a landing was effected at Benedict, on the Patuxent, some thirty-five miles southeast of Washington. The land force was under the command of General Ross, and was five thousand strong. It proceeded towards Washington; the militia of Maryland and of the District assembled, under General Winder, to oppose their march. But the Americans were in no condition to resist their numerous and well-disciplined enemy. The army retired to Bladensburg; it was reinforced by Gen. Stansbury with twenty-one hundred Maryland troops, including the sailors and marines of Commodore Barney. It was resolved to make a stand at Bladensburg, and risk an action in defence of the National capital. The troops were reviewed by the President of the United States a short time previous to the commencement of the action. The result of the conflict which ensued was not fortunate nor honorable to the American arms. The British gained a complete victory, though at a cost of life much greater than the loss sustained by the Americans. On the side of the latter about eighty were killed and wounded, and one hundred and twenty were taken prisoners. The victors marched on to Washington, occupied that city as long as they thought advisable, and then returned to their shipping, at Benedict. They

sullied the laurels which their daring and successful expedition might have gained for them, by an act of Vandalic barbarism, to which the annals of modern warfare among civilized nations hardly furnishes a parallel. While in secure possession of the seat of government they burned and destroyed the Capitol, the President's House, the office of the Treasury, War, and Navy, all the National records accessible to them, the public library, and other property belonging to the public or individuals.

Their loss in this expedition is stated to have been four hundred men in killed and wounded, and five hundred prisoners. At nearly the same time Alexandria was occupied and plundered, or laid under tribute. The remaining principal incidents of the war particularly belonging to the history of Maryland are the battles of North Point and the defence of Baltimore.

The British force engaged in the action near North Point numbered about five thousand, and was under command of Gen. Ross. He was killed in a skirmish between parties of the advance immediately before the battle. The Americans were commanded by General Stricker, who had under his orders three thousand two hundred men. The result of the engagement was unfavorable to the invaders, though Gen. Stricker judged it prudent to retire after the battle some distance towards Baltimore. The British army lost, according to accounts adopted by our authorities, about four hundred men; the Americans about half that number. The battle of North Point was fought on the 13th September, 1814. On the evening of the next day the enemy commenced a bombardment of Fort McHenry, the work chiefly relied upon for the defence of the city. The attack was gallantly repelled, and the failure of the operations during the night, which were conducted by land and water, was so complete, that a day or two after, the land forces were taken on board the fleet, and all attempts against Baltimore were finally abandoned. On the 16th of the month the hostile fleet was seen standing down the bay.

Among other objects of importance which occupied the attention of the Legislature after the close of the war of 1812, was the establishment of a general and efficient system of public education. A fund was provided by an act of 1812, derived from bonuses upon bank charters, yielding twenty thousand dollars per annum, to be divided among the counties, and to be applied to educational purposes. In 1825 the system was permanently arranged, with great and judicious minuteness of detail. When the surplus revenue was distributed amongst the States after the payment of the public debt, Maryland appropriated \$600,000 of the amount received by her for the benefit of the schools; the interest of which, with the former funds and new contributions from the banks, increased the annual amount disbursed by the State treasury for school purposes to \$65,631. The good effects of the system thus established are everywhere perceptible in the improving intelligence of the people.

The extraordinary abundance of useful minerals in Maryland continually urged upon the attention of her citizens the necessity of some more efficient plan for the prosecution of works of public improvement than had yet been adopted. Easy and rapid communication from the seaboard to the coal beds in the mountains, and the inexhaustible deposits of iron ore in various parts of the State, was found to be indispensable to its prosperity. It had long before become apparent, that the method of rendering the Potomac river navigable, proposed by the Potomac company, organized, as has been described, in 1784, was impracticable, or, at least, quite inadequate to the greatness of the object contemplated; which was not confined to the facilitating intercourse between the seaboard and the western part of the State, but extended to securing the great trade between the Atlantic and the Mississippi valley. It

necessarily gave place, therefore, to a much greater and more expensive work. A design was formed for the construction of a canal through the valley of the Potomac to its head, and thence to the Ohio river. It was proposed that the Potomac Company should transfer its powers and privileges to a new corporation, to be formed for the execution of the more enlarged scheme. The Legislature of Maryland approved of the design, and a convention was called at Washington city, to consist of delegates, representing the counties most interested, of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. It assembled at Washington, November 6th, 1823, and was attended by representatives from all the above States, and from the cities of the District. It was determined at this convention, that the best mode of effecting the objects in view was to form a company for the construction of a canal from tide water to the coal mines on the east side of the Alleghanies, and from that point, as soon as practicable, to the navigable waters of the Monongahela on the opposite side of the mountains. As it was expected that this great work would be carried through by the combined exertions of the General Government, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the name of the "Union Canal" was suggested for it; but it finally received the designation it at present bears, namely, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Virginia passed an act, January 27, 1824, incorporating the company by which the work was to be accomplished; which was confirmed by Congress and the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Maryland claimed the privilege of constructing a lateral canal, from the termination of the main line, through the District to Baltimore, which was conceded to her. Another convention took place at Washington, at which the charter provided in the act of incorporation was accepted. The required amount of stock having been subscribed, the company was organized in June, 1828. The General Government subscribed for 10,000 shares of stock, the cities of the District for 15,000, the State of Virginia for 770, making, with the individual subscriptions, 36,089 shares, representing a capital of \$3,608,900. The estimate of the expense of making a canal from Washington to Cumberland, forty feet wide at top, twenty-eight feet at bottom, and four feet deep, was \$4,000,000. Before the commencement of actual operations, these dimensions were increased to six feet in depth, and in width between fifty and sixty feet.

In 1827 measures were taken to secure the building of a railroad from Baltimore to Cumberland, as a means of preventing a diversion of trade by the canal to the cities of the District. The State favored this project, and subscribed for five thousand shares of its stock, and the enterprise was begun. There was a long legal contest between the Railroad and Canal companies as to the right of each to the track along the Potomac, which impeded the progress of the two works, but was settled at length by a compromise. Many other improvements were now projected. Railroads were undertaken from Baltimore to York, Penn.; from Baltimore to Washington, with a lateral branch to Annapolis; and many others of a less practicable character were proposed and discussed. Some of them received the sanction and patronage of the Legislature, and were commenced with the aid of means furnished from the treasury. A large and rapidly-accumulating public debt was the consequence. By the time that the Chesapeake and Ohio canal had been finished to Harper's Ferry, the means which had been provided at its commencement failed. The General Government had adopted an entirely new policy in regard to Internal Improvements, and, with the State of Virginia, declined to furnish additional funds in aid of the work; it then became evident that the whole burden of its completion would devolve upon the people of Maryland, if they determined to carry it through to a point which it must reach before it would be available as a means of developing the unbounded resources of

the coal and iron region. Not appalled by the difficulties of their situation, they resolved to assume the task. A convention was called to meet at Baltimore in December, 1834. At that meeting a memorial was adopted requesting the legislature to advance two millions of dollars for finishing the canal, and one million for the York and Baltimore railroad. The legislature complied with the petition, and three millions of six per cent. bonds were directed to be issued, the tolls of the works being pledged for the payment of the interest. Still the means were found to be inadequate, and the legislature was again appealed to in 1835. Once more the credit of the State was extended to works believed to be essential to her prosperity. A bill was passed at the extra session of 1836, authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of eight millions of dollars; of which three millions were to be applied to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, three millions to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, half a million to the cross-cut canal from the Potomac at Washington to Baltimore, half a million to the Annapolis and Potomac canal, and one million to the Eastern Shore railroad. The act required that the bonds should be sold at a premium of twenty per cent., the amount of which should be invested as a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. They could not be sold at this rate, and the portion applicable to the completion of the Ohio canal and railroad was transferred to those companies. The bonds which were thus issued to the Canal company were afterwards exchanged by the State for \$3,200,000 in five per cent. sterling bonds. In 1838 the legislature authorized a further subscription to the Canal company of \$1,375,000 in five per cent. bonds. The proceeds of this loan were exhausted without completing the work, and the legislature refused further subscriptions, its interest in the canal having now been increased to the sum of \$7,197,000.

The bonds of the State had been issued in smaller amounts in aid of other enterprises besides those specified, until the total issues in the year 1839 had reached the startling sum of \$16,050,000, of which \$3,200,000 remained in the possession of the Ohio Railroad Company undisposed of. This immense mass of public debt caused no very general alarm while the companies which were directly responsible to the public creditor for the payment of the interest on the bonds issued to them, were in a condition to meet the demands upon them. But in 1840 the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and several others less heavily indebted, announced their inability to pay, and then commenced the direct liability of the State for an annual amount far greater than the whole of her ordinary revenues. The deficit on the 1st December, 1840, was stated at the enormous sum of \$556,387. No provision for the payment of the interest was made at the following regular session. Various schemes were suggested for relieving the people of the load which they found themselves most unexpectedly called to bear. One was to appropriate to the payment of the interest the school fund. Direct and heavy taxation was generally admitted to be the only reliable resource; and at the extra session of 1841 a bill was passed, imposing a tax of twenty cents on each hundred dollars of assessed property in the State, which rate was afterwards increased to twenty-five cents, and the State treasurer was directed to borrow half a million of dollars to meet the interest accruing before the returns of the collections under the law could be made. This law created very great discontent; the taxes could not be collected in all the counties, and a general repudiation of the State debt began to be talked of; and the arrears of interest continued to accumulate with rapidity. For three years this deplorable state of things continued. But public sentiment at length became almost unanimous that effectual exertions must be made to pay the interest and maintain the credit of the State. The legislature

assembled in December, 1844, resolved to take all needful measures to that end. During that session not only were the means provided to meet the annual interest, but the liens of the State upon the Chesapeake and Ohio canal were released so far as to enable that company to borrow \$1,700,000 still required for its completion. After a series of difficult negotiations the money was raised, and within the present year that great work has come into full operation, and is proving a most valuable and important channel of conveyance for heavy articles between the seacoast and the interior. The railroad had been previously carried forward as far as Cumberland, and very energetic efforts are now making to complete it to the Ohio. It will doubtless be finished by the opening of the year 1853. The measures adopted by the legislature in 1844-'5 gradually commended themselves to public favor. The counties which had fallen into arrears hastened to pay them into the treasury, and every year the receipts were more than sufficient to pay the current interest. At length all arrears due to creditors were funded, and on the 1st of January, 1848, after seven years' suspension of the full discharge of its obligations, though at all times recognizing the claims of its creditors and discharging them as far as it had the ability to do so, the State resumed the payment on its whole debt, and there is no reason to apprehend that it will fail in maintaining its credit.

From an early period the condition of the African race in Maryland has engaged much attention. As previously stated, the introduction of negroes into that State was probably nearly contemporary with the foundation of the colony. By gradations, which we have not now the means of tracing, this class of the population had attained, in 1790, the number of 111,079, of which 8,043 were free. The tendency of public opinion in this State, for many years subsequent to the beginning of the Revolution, seemed favorable to emancipation, and its effect was perceived in the gradual increase of free blacks. It was shown by the census of 1800, that the free colored had gained 11,544 during the preceding ten years, equal to one hundred and forty per cent., while the slaves had increased only 4,667, being less than five per cent. From 1800 to 1810 the increase of free blacks was 13,882, equivalent to sixty-five per cent., and of slaves 3,800, less than four per cent. From 1810 to 1820, the free blacks advanced from 33,469 to 38,739, and at the next census they numbered 52,938; thus gaining in twenty years 19,467, or at the rate of about sixty per cent. During these twenty years the slaves decreased, in round numbers, 9,000. In 1840, there were 89,619 slaves and 61,938 free blacks, showing that the former had decreased in the preceding ten years 13,259, and that the free blacks had increased 9,000. These statements prove, that in the fifty years, from 1790 to 1840, the free blacks had increased over 53,895, or about six hundred and seventy per cent.; and that the slaves had diminished 13,427, a rate exceeding thirteen per cent. in half a century. But during the first twenty years of this period there had been a gradual increase of slaves, so that for the last thirty years the falling off had been 22,000, or nearly twenty per cent., which would have extirpated slavery in one century and a half; but, owing to various circumstances in the history of the times, the policy of emancipation, without a provision for the removal of the persons whose condition was affected by it, began to be looked upon with disfavor, and a provision was inserted in the constitution of 1836, declaring "that the relation of master and slave in this State shall not be abolished, unless a bill for that purpose shall be passed by a unanimous vote of both branches of the General Assembly, be published three months before a new election, and be unanimously confirmed by a succeeding Legislature."

Thus was effectually checked the disposition to public emancipation; but individuals continued to exercise it, and the prevalence of this desire to confer freedom

upon slaves gave occasion to the institution of the American Colonization Society, about the year 1819. A branch of this association was established in Maryland; but in order to obviate certain features in the organization and proceedings of the general society, not acceptable to the friends of colonization in the State, it was determined to establish an independent colony in Liberia for the blacks of Maryland. The legislature extended its fostering care to the enterprise, and an annual appropriation of \$20,000 was allowed the Society, which is yet continued. The Maryland colony has flourished, having now a considerable trade, and being visited at stated periods by regular packets from Baltimore.

POLITICAL REFORMS.

Immediately upon the close of the revolutionary war, a contest, which had lain dormant under the pressure of that absorbing struggle, arose in Maryland, over the anti-popular provisions in the constitution. The popular party desired universal suffrage, and resolutely set about attaining the object of their wishes. After several years of discussion and contention between the people and those who doubted their capacity to exercise wisely the franchise they sought, the House of Delegates, in 1800, passed a bill, extending the right to vote to every free white male citizen of twenty-one years of age, who had been two years a resident of the State and six months in the county, dispensing entirely with the property qualification. The Senate insisted upon amendments to this bill, which defeated the object of it. But at the next session the House repassed the bill, with a hint at the necessity of reforming the Senate itself, so significant, that that body took up the bill from the lower House, and passed it without material amendment the day after its reception. In 1809, the property qualification for holders of office was also abolished. These acts of the Legislature were approved at subsequent sessions, in the manner required by the existing constitution, but the work of reform was still considered incomplete. The Senate was not elected by the people, but appointed by electors chosen by them. The Governor and Council were elected by the legislature.

The Senate also had the power of filling vacancies, under certain circumstances, in its own body. But all efforts at procuring reform in these particulars failed, though an animated struggle was kept up from the close of the war of 1812 to 1836. At length, in the latter year, a convention of reformers was held at Baltimore, at which it was resolved, that if the legislature continued to refuse the reforms which were believed to be necessary, the agency of that body ought to be dispensed with, and it would be the duty of the people to remodel the constitution by their own action, independently of its authority. The chief obstacle in the way of reform had been the Senate. Its term was now about to expire, and the election which took place for the choice of electors to form a new one, in the mode prescribed by the then existing constitution, resulted in the success of a majority of electors favorable to reform. After a very bitter contest between the whig and democratic divisions of the electors, during which the State seemed convulsed almost to the point of civil war, a Senate was chosen of a complexion which insured a compliance with the demands of the most decided advocates of reform. The Legislature entered upon the work of remodeling the constitution of the State immediately upon their assembling. The Governor was made eligible by the people; his official term was fixed at three years, and he was required to be taken alternately from each of three districts into which the State was divided. The Executive Council was abolished, and the office of Secretary of State was created as a depository of part of the duties formerly lodged with it. The Senate was reorganized on the basis proposed at near the beginning of the contest on the subject, as far back as 1807; that is,

one member was assigned to each county and one to Baltimore city, to be elected immediately by the people, and the term of its members was extended to six years.

The first election under the new constitution was held in October, 1838. The same method of arranging the terms of senators was adopted as obtains in respect to members of the United States Senate. The senators first elected were to be divided into classes who were to serve respectively two, four, and six years. At the expiration of each of the two initial fractional terms, a full term of six years was to begin, so that the seats of one-third of the senators would be vacated each two years, and their places would be supplied by new elections. The House of Delegates was also reorganized. Five members each were allotted to Frederick and Baltimore counties and Baltimore city; four to each of nine other counties; three to each of the remaining counties; and one to Annapolis.

But this was not to be a permanent arrangement; for after the results of the census of 1840 should be ascertained, it was provided that the number of delegates should be appointed as follows: A county with a population under fifteen thousand, in federal numbers, was to have three delegates; one with more than fifteen thousand, four delegates; one with over twenty-five thousand, five delegates; one with over thirty-five thousand, six delegates; and Baltimore as many as the most populous county.

After 1840 the right of Annapolis to a separate representation was to cease.

Considering their political system still capable of amendment, the people of Maryland, during the year 1850, decided to call a Convention for the formation of a new Constitution. This body met in the spring of 1851, and concluded its labors on the 14th of May. The Constitution framed by the Convention was submitted to the people on the 4th of June, and was adopted by a large majority. It went into effect July 4th. By this instrument Howard, district, previously a part of Anne Arundel county, was erected into a county, and one senator was assigned to it. No other change was made in that branch of the Legislature. The number of members in the more numerous branch was diminished from eighty-two to seventy-four. In the distribution of representatives two members were allotted to Howard county; ten to Baltimore city, being an increase of five; six to Baltimore county, exclusive of the city, a gain of one; and six to Frederick county, which before had five. Fifteen of the older counties lost seventeen members. The reason for these changes were the inequalities in representation among the counties in the State, which had been brought about

under the former Constitution by their very different rates of progression as to population and property.

The Governor in office, at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution, was to continue until the expiration of his term. The salary of his successors was fixed at \$3,600 per annum.

A Board of Public Works was created, to consist of four Commissioners chosen from districts into which the State was divided for the purposes of their election.

The Treasurer of the State is *ex officio* a member of the Public Works. This officer is to be chosen by the Legislature once in two years.

A Comptroller of the public finances is to be chosen by the people for the term of two years.

The Judiciary was modified, so that the four judges of the Court of Appeals should be chosen by popular election, each member of the court being taken from a district the boundaries of which were prescribed, except the Chief Justice, whose appointment was lodged with the Executive. The State was divided into judicial circuits, and in each the people are to elect a judge, to hold office for ten years. The salary of the judge in the Baltimore circuit will be \$2,500, and of the other members of the court \$2,000.

County clerks and registers will be elected by the people, and their term of office is limited to six years.

The experience of the people under the former Constitution had made them specially solicitous for an efficient check upon the power of the Legislature to contract debts. Accordingly, it was prohibited to that authority to borrow a greater sum than \$100,000, unless in case of war or invasion; nor can they pass a bill to contract a loan of that or a less amount, without a provision levying a tax to meet the interest. To meet temporary deficiencies in the treasury, \$50,000 may be borrowed.

It is made the duty of the Legislature to submit to the people, as soon after each U. S. census as convenient, the question whether they desire a revision of the constitution; and if they decide in the affirmative, a convention shall be called, the Delegates of which shall be apportioned among the counties on the basis of their representation in the two Houses of the Legislature.

Lotteries are to be suppressed after the 1st of April, 1859, and in the mean time a commissioner to manage them will be chosen every two years by the people.

Orphan's courts are established in each county, and in Baltimore city, by popular vote, to consist of three judges, who will draw per diem compensation while engaged in the actual discharge of judicial duties. Magistrates and constables are to be elected in each ward and election district, and to serve two years.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF

COUNTIES.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

The settlement of this county dates from 1732, when Fort Cumberland was established for the defence of the advancing white population; but Col. Thomas Cresap is said to have been the first private individual who formed a permanent residence within its limits. Col. Cresap was a native of England, and located himself at Old Town, on the north fork of Potomac, with his own and other families, in 1741. The county formed a part of Frederick from 1748 to 1776, and of Washington from the latter year to 1789, when it was organized with its present limits.

WATER. Thermal springs and springs charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, with some chalybeates, occur in this county. The water in some parts is impregnated with lime, but the mountain water most abounds, being very clear and pure.

ROCKS. The prevailing rocks are the variously-colored sandstones, which are the most abundant; limestone often traversed by veins of quartz slate, and shale and quartzite.

FERTILIZER. Lime is chiefly employed as the fertilizer.

ORE. Iron ore abounds in many parts of the county.

COAL. There is within the county a continued series of beds of bituminous coal, from three to fourteen feet in thickness, and from three to six miles wide, known as the Cumberland coal, extending from the Pennsylvania border to the Potomac river.

The more mountainous districts present broad valleys that bear evidence of having been the beds of extensive lakes, the waters of which have left behind them deep deposits of a clayey loam; these tracts, which are called *glades*, are peculiarly adapted for grazing and dairy farms. They furnish the celebrated glades butter and mountain mutton.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

This county was settled in 1642 by English Puritans, who having established themselves as a congregation in Virginia, had increased to such an extent as to attract the attention of the government of that colony, and they were expelled the province under the laws then in force there, which tolerated no dissent from the Church of England. The main portion of this congregation, with Richard Bennett as a leading man among them, took up their residence upon and around the site of Annapolis, calling their settlement Providence. Here also they declined compliance with the conditions prescribed for settlers by the proprietary government of Lord Baltimore, and refused to take the oath of fidelity to him, because, they alleged, to do so would be to recognize the Roman Catholic Church. They occupied their lands without formal grants, and formed a community, independent of the government of the colony, until July, 1650, when their plantations were erected into the county of Anne Arundel.

SURFACE. The surface of this county is broken and hilly along the river, and undulating elsewhere, save in that section known as the swamps.

SOIL. The soils in the upper parts have been produced by the disintegration and decomposition of the subjacent rocks, and varies according to the nature of the rocks. The soil of the lower portion of the county is chiefly composed of sand and clay. There is in this part of the county some fine soil, varying from a sandy to a clayey loam.

WATER. Pure soft water is abundant. The Patuxent and Pawtuxent rivers, with their tributaries, furnish numerous and superior mill privileges.

TIMBER. Oak, chestnut, pine, poplar, and hickory are the principal kinds of timber natural to the forests.

The rocks in the upper part of the county are the sandstones, argillites, and various primary rocks, which are described as occurring in Montgomery county. The rocky strata in the lower part of the county, if they exist, are covered by the hills and plains of sand and clay, which are rarely elevated more than 100 feet above tide water. Deposits of marl are frequently exposed, where there are natural sections of the banks of clay and sand.

FERTILIZERS. Lime, marl, and guano are employed as fertilizers.

ORES. Iron ore exists in large quantities in this county, and it has heretofore been obtained and worked extensively, but now many of the works are suspended. Copper ore is also found in the upper part of the county. Large quantities of alumina and iron pyrites are found on the Bay shore.

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Was settled by English immigrants, and was named after the Proprietary and founder of Maryland. It was organized in 1659. The city of Baltimore, the third in population in the Union, was laid out in 1729. The first inhabitants of this county were of the same class as the original colonists of St. Mary's, natives of England, though Baltimore soon became a point of attraction for immigrants from many other countries.

SURFACE. The surface of Baltimore county is generally varied and uneven.

SOIL. The soil is mainly thin and rocky, yet productive, and well adapted to the growth of various kinds of grain and grasses, as well as vegetables and fruits, though some sections are poor and barren. An excellent wheat soil has been produced in some parts of this county by the decomposition of hornblende rocks, forming what are called red lands.

WATER. The water is generally pure; some of it, however, is chalybeate and some calcareous.

TIMBER. Oak, hickory, chestnut, fir, maple, dogwood, cedar, ash, locust, and pine, are the chief varieties of timber.

ROCKS. Building stone is abundant. In the vicinity of Baltimore, the rocks which are quarried for the use

of the city consist principally of gneiss. The kinds of rock are granite, gneiss, hornblende, quartz rock, limestone, serpentine and soapstone. The latter is extensively used for different purposes.

FERTILIZERS. Lime, guano, and artificial composts, are employed for fertilizing purposes.

MINES AND ORES. Of mines there are those of iron, copper, and chrome.

There are large banks of red and yellow ochre and magnesia. Clay, suitable for brick-making, exists in abundance. Iron, copper, and chrome, have been extensively manufactured in this county; but several iron establishments have, of late years, been closed.

CALVERT COUNTY,

Settled about 1650, by Puritans from England, under Richard Brooke, who conducted a number of immigrants of this persuasion into the colony, under a special arrangement with Lord Baltimore. The district embraced by Calvert was first called Charles county, under this arrangement with Brooke, but in 1654 Governor Stone issued a proclamation revoking the order for the erection of Charles county, and establishing instead thereof the county of Calvert.

SOIL. The soil of this county is mostly a soft mould, well adapted to the culture of tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats.

WATER. The water is good.

TIMBER. Oak, chestnut, cedar, pine, and locust, are the kinds of timber of natural growth.

FERTILIZERS. Marl is found in almost all parts of the county, and is used as the fertilizer.

HEALTH. This region is generally considered very healthy.

CAROLINE COUNTY

Was settled about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was organized by act of assembly in 1773, being formed out of Frederick county.

SURFACE. The surface of Caroline county is level.

SOIL. The soil is somewhat varied in its nature, though mostly sandy.

WATER. The water is soft and good.

TIMBER. The predominant growth of timber is white oak, black oak, hickory, and pine.

FERTILIZERS. Marl abounds in large quantities, and is the principal fertilizer.

CARROLL COUNTY.

The earliest settlement in this county was about the year 1700. It was erected by the legislature in 1836, and was then taken from Frederick and Baltimore counties.

SURFACE. The general face of Carroll county is hilly and rocky.

SOIL. The soil is generally thin, but it is easily improved by fertilizing appliances.

WATER. The water is very good.

TIMBER. Chestnut, oak, and hickory are the principal kinds of timber natural to the county.

FERTILIZER. Lime is used for fertilizing purposes.

ORES. Iron and copper ores are found.

CECIL COUNTY

Was organized by the proclamation of Gov. Calvert in 1674. The first settlers came from the Swedish establishments in Delaware bay in 1640, and were mostly natives of the country to which those settlements belonged; when they afterwards passed into the hands of the Dutch, and still later into those of the English, it is probable that people of those nations contributed to swell the population of the county.

SOIL. Cecil county has a light loamy soil, with a reddish clay subsoil. There are some few tracts of what

is called "white oak soil," and some barren hills of gravel.

WATER. The county abounds in streams of pure water, affording valuable water power, among which are the North East and Elk rivers, and other smaller arms of the Chesapeake bay.

TIMBER. The principal kinds of timber are white and black oak, chestnut, pine, and hickory.

ROCK. The primary rocks, granite, gneiss, mica, and slate, occur in the upper part of the county. At Port Deposit there are immense and valuable quarries of granite. Near the Susquehanna river there are a few small veins of soapstone.

FERTILIZERS. The county has many valuable marl beds in the vicinity of Bohemia river. This material is the principal fertilizer.

ORES. Chrome ore is found in considerable quantities on the northern edge of the county. Iron ore exists in several sections, but none of the beds are worked. Large and valuable mineral deposits are found in this county, and extensively made into Epsom salts and magnesia in Baltimore.

CHARLES COUNTY

Was organized in 1658, by authority of the Lord Proprietary of Maryland. The first settlers removed into it about the year 1640, from St. Mary's.

SOIL. The soil of Charles county is rather indifferent, though susceptible of improvement.

TIMBER. Locust, oak, chestnut, cedar, ash, and persimmon, are the chief varieties of timber.

FERTILIZERS. Lime and guano are employed as fertilizers.

DORCHESTER COUNTY,

On the eastern shore of Maryland, was peopled either by emigrants direct from England, or from the neighboring settlements of Maryland and Virginia, on the opposite side of the bay. It was organized by the colonial legislature in 1669.

SURFACE. The surface of Dorchester county is level, and in some parts low and marshy.

SOIL. Some of the soil is of stiff clay, and a portion light and sandy, though adapted to the production of wheat and corn.

WATER. The water is generally good, though in the low lands it is brackish.

TIMBER. Oak, pine, hickory, and walnut, are the most valuable varieties of timber.

FERTILIZERS. Shells obtained from the waters are used for fertilizing the soil. Some portions of the county are poor, and there is but little prospect of improving them, except by the use of fertilizing agents.

FREDERICK COUNTY

Was organized in 1748, and then comprised the larger portion of the State. It was named after Frederick, the son of Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore; was settled about 1720 by Germans and English, and embraces a rich, populous, and prosperous district of country.

SURFACE. The surface of this county is gently undulating.

SOIL. The soil is of a varied nature, being in some sections formed of decomposed slates, in others of red shales, and in others of limestone. The soil generally is easily cultivated, and is very productive of corn and wheat.

WATER. Good pure water is generally had, though in some parts it is strongly impregnated with lime.

TIMBER. A heavy growth of oak, hickory, walnut, chestnut, locust, ash, and poplar, is found in the forests.

ROCKS. Limestone, sandstone, quartz rock, shales,

blue slate, and dolomite, constitute the rocks of the county. The limestone is of a very superior quality. There is a marble quarry in the county of considerable magnitude. The stone is of a snowy whiteness, and its texture is said to be equal to that of any in the country. It is susceptible of a polish nearly as beautiful as that of the best Italian marble.

FERTILIZER. Lime is chiefly used as the fertilizer.

ORES AND MINERALS. Copper, iron, and manganese ores, and barytes, abound. The copper mines have been worked to much advantage. Large amounts of copper have been obtained from the Liberty mines. Many of the mines which have heretofore been extensively worked are now abandoned, said to be for want of sufficient encouragement. The county is generally healthy.

HARFORD COUNTY

Was formed, by act of the legislature in 1773, out of part of Frederick and Baltimore counties. It was named after Henry Harford, esq., son of the last Lord Baltimore, and last Proprietary of the province.

SURFACE. The surface in part is low and flat, and in some portions high and rocky, particularly in the upper parts of the county.

SOIL. Sand, gravelly loam, and clay, the latter predominating, constitute the various soils of the lower part of the county. In the upper parts of the county the soil mainly depends upon the subjacent rocks.

WATER. In the low lands the water is rather inferior; but in the more elevated grounds it is good.

TIMBER. White and black oak, chestnut, hickory, and poplar, are the prevailing kinds of timber.

ROCKS. All the varieties of the primary rocks, such as granite, gneiss, micaceous and talcose slates, and limestone, occur in the northwestern parts of the county.

FERTILIZER. The fertilizer most used is lime.

ORE. Iron ore of a rich quality is found in this county.

KENT COUNTY

Was organized by the assembly of the province in 1650. It received its name from Kent island, where William Claiborne formed a settlement of Englishmen in 1631, three years before the landing of Lord Baltimore's colonists at St. Mary's.

SURFACE AND SOIL. Kent county has a high rolling surface, with soil adapted to the production of wheat, corn, rye, and oats.

WATER. The water is generally good.

TIMBER. The timber consists of varieties of oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, locust, walnut, cedar, gum, and beech.

FERTILIZERS. Lime, (from shell beds,) marl, green sand and plaster, are used for fertilizing the soil.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Was organized September 6th, 1776, by the convention which formed the first constitution for the State. It was taken from Frederick county, and was named after the gallant Irish soldier who in the preceding year had fallen under the walls of Quebec. Previous to 1748, Montgomery had formed a part of Prince George's county, and was settled by the natural extension of population from St. Mary's up the Potomac. The earliest grants of land attested by legal records are stated to have been made in 1685. From the names of the grantees, and other circumstances, it would appear that the first white inhabitants were natives of England.

The soil of this county is various in its nature, some very thin and sterile, and some rich and fertile. It has been greatly reduced by an exhausting system of cultivation, but is now undergoing renovation.

WATER. Pure and good water is abundant.

TIMBER. Oak, in all its varieties, hickory, poplar,

chestnut, pine, walnut, birch, maple, sycamore, and ash constitute the timber.

ROCKS. Gneiss, serpentine, red sandstone intermixed with shale, limestone, trap, and quartz.

Entering Montgomery county from the northwest, red sandstone makes its appearance, and is extensively quarried near the mouth of Seneca creek; it is succeeded by argillites, and within a short distance of Rockville by the serpentine formation, containing beds of chromiferous iron. This is the centre of a group of primary rocks, which occupies nearly the whole of the county; the rocks of this group are principally granite. Gneiss, hornblende rocks, micaceous and talcose slates of chromiferous iron, which are used for the production of pigments and dyes, and ores of manganese, are found.

A gold mine was discovered in this county in 1848, and is now worked with some profit.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY,

Bordering the Potomac, was settled at an early period in the history of Maryland by immigrants under grants from its governors. It was organized by act of assembly in 1695.

SOIL. The best loam and sand, and clay soils, producing tobacco, wheat, corn, and rye, are most common in Prince George's county. The underlying strata are shell, marl, and cemented sand, resembling sandstone.

WATER. Remarkably sweet and pure water is generally abundant in this county. There is also an abundance of chalybeate water, highly charged.

TIMBER. The natural forest growth is white, red, black, and water oak, white and yellow poplar, hickory, ash, pine, cedar, gum, walnut, locust and chestnut.

ROCK. The principal rock is the cemented sand, occurring in thin beds, and resembling sandstone.

FERTILIZERS. In the loamy districts clover and plaster are found to be the most reliable fertilizers; in other sections guano, lime, ashes, bone-dust and agricultural salts are used with success.

ORE. In portions of the county, iron ore is found in inexhaustible quantities.

COTTON FACTORIES AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS; GENERAL PROSPERITY, &c., &c. A few years since, prosperity and improvement were very perceptible throughout this county.

The total prostration of the cotton factories and other industrial establishments has latterly occurred, and villages which not long since contained a large population in full and profitable activity, are now nearly depopulated.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY OF INHABITANTS. This part of Maryland is remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants, many living to the age of 100 years and upwards. An old mulatto woman, who had been blind for twenty years, informed the assistant marshal who took the census in the Bladensburg district, that she was the mother of two children at the time of our early revolutionary troubles. One other, now 105 years of age, remembered the excitement produced by the defeat and death of General Braddock. A very old lady informed the marshal, that the village of Bladensburg fostered the author and musician who composed "Washington's March," and that the first time she heard it performed was by its author, on a fife, accompanied by the beating of a drum by the afterwards celebrated lawyer and Attorney General of the United States, William Wirt, then a small boy. Mr. Wirt was born in Bladensburg.

QUEEN ANNE COUNTY

Was erected by legislative authority in 1706. Settlements were commenced within its limits soon after the original foundation of the colony.

SOIL. The soil of this county is somewhat varied, but mostly of the kind known as a white-oak soil, with a red clay subsoil, and is well adapted to the cultivation of most kinds of grain and grass. The lower portions of the county are peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat.

WATER. The water is good, except on Kent island, where it is bad, owing doubtless to its proximity to salt water.

TIMBER. Timber is abundant, and consists chiefly of oak and hickory.

FERTILIZER. Marl of a superior quality exists in almost every section, and is employed as a fertilizer.

There are many navigable inlets making from the Chesapeake bay and Chester river into different portions of the county.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY,

Situated at the point of the peninsula formed by the Chesapeake and the Potomac, contains the city of St. Mary's, celebrated as the landing-place of the founders of Maryland, and for many years the capital of the province. The landing took place on the 27th March, 1634. The colonists were English.

SOIL. The soil is kind and productive, though it has been much exhausted. Farmers are now, however, giving attention to means of its restoration.

WATER. The water is generally good.

TIMBER. Pine, oak, (suitable for ship building,) hickory, locust and cedar, are the chief varieties of timber.

ROCKS AND MINES. There are no rocks or mines worthy of mention. Marl is found to be well adapted to the soil, and can be obtained in abundance.

SETTLEMENT. This county was settled about the year 1634 by English Roman Catholics, and it now has more inhabitants of that faith than of any other denomination.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Was erected by order of the Governor, in August, 1666. The first settlers were from England.

SURFACE. Somerset county has a level surface.

SOIL. The soils are swamp, sandy marsh and pipe clay. The muck swamp soil is remarkable for its black color, light porous texture, and the large quantity of vegetable matter it contains. The pipe-clay soil is almost useless for productive purposes, in its natural state, but is susceptible of improvement to a high degree. The light sandy soil has a coarse gritty texture. The swamp soil is good for grazing purposes, and is capable of affording very rich pasturage.

WATER. In the low lands the water is calcareous, and in the sandy or uplands it is pure, like that of all silicious soils. There are a few mineral springs in the upland portions. Barren Creek Springs are in this county; their water has chalybeate, sulphur, and magnesian properties. Other springs of less importance possess the same qualities.

TIMBER. White, Spanish, and post oak, swamp oak, maple, pine, hickory, chestnut, dogwood, walnut, cedar, ash, cypress, magnolia, persimmon, sassafras, beech and holly, are the varieties of timber.

FERTILIZERS. The Indian shell banks afford large quantities of lime for fertilizing purposes; sea-weed, marsh mud, and turf, are also used for the same purpose.

TALBOT COUNTY

Was formed, in the regular progression of the settlement of Maryland, in 1660. Its first inhabitants are stated to have been natives of England and Scotland.

SURFACE. The surface of this county is generally level.

SOIL. Red clay and white oak soils, very fertile, predominate.

WATER. Good soft well and spring water is abundant; there are many streams running through the county.

TIMBER. Oak and yellow pine, of the best quality for ship-building, are abundant; also hickory, chestnut, locust, cedar, red and white oak, ash and poplar.

ROCKS. No rocks exist to any extent.

FERTILIZERS. The natural fertilizers are shell lime, shell marl, creek mud, swamp muck, and other vegetable composts.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY OF INHABITANTS. This county is remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. At the taking of the census, many were found whose ages were between 80 and 100, and some as old as 112 years.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, was organized by the convention of 1776, and was named after the great leader of the American armies, whose fame was then in the dawn of its brilliancy. Its territory was taken from Frederick county. The first grant of land in this county is dated 1732, and the original settlers were Germans from Pennsylvania, and emigrants from the eastern counties of Maryland.

SOIL. The soil of Washington county varies with the localities, and is formed of clay, decomposed slate, or limestone. It is remarkably fertile, and produces wheat, rye, oats, and corn.

WATER. The springs in this county are of calcareous, sulphurous, chalybeate, and soft mountain water. The latter is of a superior quality.

TIMBER. The timber consists of black, white, red, rock and chestnut oak, hickory, walnut, locust, elm, cherry, chestnut, sycamore, maple, and some pine.

ROCKS. Limestone and slate are the chief rocks of the county. The most fertile districts are based on the limestone. The soils formed over the slate rocks are commonly thin. These, as well as the light soil at the foot of the ridges, to which the sandstone has contributed silicious particles, are susceptible of high improvement by lime, which has not been extensively used.

FERTILIZERS. Guano acts well on some of the lands, but has been but little employed.

ORES. Iron ore is found in some parts of this county.

WORCESTER COUNTY,

The most southerly part of Maryland on the Eastern Shore, was settled in the course of the seventeenth century by emigrants from England and Scotland. It was organized in 1742, by act of assembly. The original county of Worcester, within the assumed limits of Maryland, was laid off as early as 1672; but, on the adjustment of the boundary controversy with the proprietors of Pennsylvania, was found to be included in their patent, and now forms a part of the State of Delaware.

SURFACE. The face of Worcester county is level.

SOIL. White and red clay, and a light sand, principally constitute the soils of the county, which vary with the localities. Black gum swamps frequently occur.

WATER. The water is generally good, though some of it is strongly impregnated with lime, and others chalybeate.

TIMBER. White, black, and red oak, beech, maple, ash, gum, pine, poplar, and cypress, are the kinds of timber of natural growth.

ROCKS. There are no rocks worthy of mention.

ORES. Iron ore exists, but to no great extent.

SKETCH

OF THE

GEOLOGY OF MARYLAND.⁽¹⁾

To understand the geological features of a single State, it is necessary to go beyond its political boundaries, and consider the character of the great geological provinces in which its separate formations are placed. To comprehend the geology of Maryland, we must understand the general facts as to the structure of the broad plain which skirts the ocean in the middle and southern States; of the less elevated region lying west of this plain, called sometimes the Atlantic slope; and of the great Appalachian chain, which includes the greatest variety of rocks and the most important formations of the State.

Commencing at the ocean and proceeding westward, we find a low and almost level region, which was called by the early geographers the alluvial plain. This plain extends from New Jersey through the southern States. Its elevation rarely exceeds a hundred feet, especially in its northern part, and its width is from 10 to 100 miles. As the soil composing this plain consists of incoherent materials, which are easily washed away, the tide flows across it and forms large estuaries, where it meets the rivers which flow from the interior. This plain does not now present an unbroken surface, but is marked by minor irregularities and undulations, which have been due to the action of brooks, creeks, and rain torrents; still, the general character of a broad level is preserved, as it is in the ocean, notwithstanding its surface is broken by waves. The portion of the plain lying in Maryland, which is sometimes called the tide-water district, embraces nearly one-half of the territory of the State. (2) This great region, which once formed the bed of an ancient ocean, and has risen by means of those elevatory forces which have acted upon all the continents, contains beneath its surface unquestioned records of the epochs when its materials were deposited. At various points where natural excavations have penetrated the formation, strata of clay and sand are exposed in the cliffs and banks, containing fossil shells and other organic remains, by the examination and comparison of which with other fossils and existing species, the geologist is enabled to determine the period when the animals lived and died, and consequently when the deposits were made. In the strata which compose this plain towards the north, in New Jersey, fossils are found indicating that the strata belong to the cretaceous or chalk formation, which occupies in the geological scale the upper part of the secondary formation. (3) The

cretaceous strata, if they exist in Maryland, are concealed by the overlying deposits, but they probably form the floor of these deposits from New Jersey to North Carolina, where they again appear at the surface. (4) The fossils found in the cliffs and banks of the Atlantic plain, prove that the strata which compose it belong principally to the tertiary formation, which lies next above the chalk. By collecting all the fossils contained in any tertiary deposit, and comparing them with existing species, the geologist is enabled to classify the deposits into one of three great groups. In the lowest deposit or group but few recent species are found. It is thence called the eocene or dawn of recent species. The next above contains a minority of recent species, and is thence called miocene. Over this occurs a deposit containing a majority of recent species, which is called pleiocene, and above the last a deposit called the post pleiocene. All the tertiary deposits, with the exception of the pleiocene, occur in the State of Maryland. According to Mr. Conrad, who has most thoroughly examined these deposits, the inclination of the tertiary beds in Maryland is very slight, and towards the southeast, so that the Potomac below Washington presents sections of each of the divisions, the lower beds rising to the surface as we proceed west. (5.)

The later tertiary or post pleiocene, which represents the epochs next antecedent to the introduction of the human race, occurs in Maryland only in limited patches. The principal one is in St. Mary's county. To this period Mr. Conrad refers the numerous beds of oysters which skirt the low margins of the islets and rivers of Maryland, and which are usually attributed to the agency of the aborigines. The deposit in St. Mary's county is interesting, as containing several southern species, and particularly the *gnathadon cancellatus*, which is now found only in the warmer waters of the Gulf of Mexico; a fact indicating the prevalence in this region of a climate like that of Florida, at the period of the formation of this deposit. The miocene formation, which underlies the last-named deposits, is the most widely extended of the tertiary beds within the State. The principal marl beds are in this formation. It occurs near Chestertown, Wye Mills, on Choptank river, near Easton, and at other places on the Eastern Shore; also through the counties of St. Mary's, Calvert, &c. Within the miocene, at Piscataway, Professor W. B. Rogers has traced a remarkable bed of silicious clay,

(1) Lyell's Travels in North America, vol. 1, pp. 75, 105.

(2) Catalogue of the Minerals of the State of Maryland, by P. T. Tyson. Transactions of the Maryland Academy, vol. 1, part 1.

(3) Reports on the Geology of New Jersey and Delaware.

(4) Professor Rogers's Address before the Association of Geologists and Naturalists, 1844.

(5) Observations on a portion of the Atlantic tertiary region, by T. A. Conrad. 2 Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Nat. Institution, 1842.

entirely composed of silicious cases (of infusorial) so minute as only to be detected by a powerful microscope, yet containing distinct specific characters, enabling us to refer them to the miocene. Of the shells in the miocene deposits in this State, about seventeen per cent. have been identified with living species. (1) Thus, at this remote period, the peculiar distribution of living mollusca, which now exists, had begun to prevail in the region of Maryland, while at this geological era the fauna were so distinct from the present, that four-fifths of the species now living had not come into existence. (2)

An abrupt line of demarcation exists between the fossil groups of the miocene and the eocene, as it occurs in Maryland, which lies next below the former. Before the deposition of the miocene beds, some event has occurred, like a sudden fall in the temperature of the ocean, which has destroyed every kind of animal life; for in the miocene deposits not a single form of the lower tertiary bed exists, even where the two beds are in juxta position. The eocene, which towards the ocean has been sunk beneath the miocene, rises shortly after passing a line from Fort Washington to Annapolis. Of two hundred species of shells found by Mr. Conrad in this formation, not one now exists on the coast, or is found in the more recent deposits of the United States, although many are identical with the eocene fossils of the Paris basin. A circumstance of much economical interest in relation to this formation is the occurrence, in many localities of the eocene, of that most valuable fertilizer, the green sand, which occurs in the secondary beds of New Jersey, and has added so much to the agricultural wealth of that State. The decomposed shells, or marl, of the tertiary have contributed, in scarcely a less degree, to the fertility of the lower counties of Maryland.

The head of tide water forms the limit of the tertiary. On the western borders of this formation, all along the Atlantic coast, all the great rivers descend by falls and rapids, as the Potomac near Washington, the Delaware at Trenton, the James river at Richmond. At these points the navigation is stopped, and large cities have sprung up. Thus the western boundary of the tertiary is a line of great geographical and political interest. Proceeding westward from the limit of the tertiary, we find a belt of stratified metamorphic, or hypogene rocks, which ranges nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast. These rocks include gneiss, micaceous, chloritic, and talcose slates, and beds of serpentine, granite, and limestone. The width of this belt, in Maryland, from its eastern border to the points where its rocks begin to be covered unconformably with new red sandstone, is from 20 to 30 miles. The portion of Maryland embraced in this division includes the upper part of Cecil county, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay, nearly the whole of Harford and Baltimore counties, the upper part of Anne Arundel, and most of Montgomery, on the western shore. This region of hypogene rocks is characterized by hills generally of moderate height, but sometimes rising as high as nine hundred feet above mid tide. Their summits are rounded, and present a striking contrast to the long, steep, parallel ridges of the Alleghanies. The beds of the rivers which pass through this region are in deeply cleft valleys, with rounded or abrupt sides, that afford small tracts of alluvial soil. The general inclination of these hypogene rocks is to the southeast, at an angle of about 45° ; the direction of the range is northeast and southwest. (4) The prin-

cipal minerals and rocks of economical value in this belt are the gneiss, which forms an excellent and indestructible material for ordinary building purposes; primary limestone, or saccharoidal marble, extensively used for building purposes in Baltimore and Washington; hydrosilicates of magnesia, which furnish a material for the production of a large amount of magnesia. The serpentine of Harford county, and the northern border of Cecil county, has yielded a large amount of ferroxide of chrome, for making pigments and dyes; titanated iron, which occurs in gneiss, has been worked with success in Harford county. Ores of brown hematite, extensively used in Maryland for the manufacture of iron of excellent quality, occur in beds of clay and loam, particularly on the borders of the primary limestone within this belt. (1)

Near Frederick, in passing westward, we perceive that the hypogene rocks begin to be covered with unconformable beds of red sandstone. This group of rocks is one of the most remarkably uniform in the country, possessing the same characteristics from the Hudson to North Carolina. It consists of dark reddish brown argillaceous sandstones, of crumbly brown shales and coarse conglomerates. The strata dip gently towards the northwest, or towards the mountains. The beds, which show themselves along the southeastern edge of the tract, consist mostly of coarse sand stones, alternating with red shales. The central parts consist more exclusively of brown shales and brown argillaceous sandstone. The uppermost beds, or those occurring along the northwestern margin of the formation, have frequently the character of coarse conglomerates, made up of pebbles derived from a great variety of rocks, chiefly those which occur at the base or on the side of the adjoining South mountain. The beds of rock on the Potomac, which have furnished the material from which the columns in the House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington have been constructed, belong to this formation, the pebbles and the cementing material in these beds being of limestone. It is the opinion of Prof. H. D. Rogers, who has described this formation as it exists in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, that the materials of these rocks were deposited by an ancient river, having its source in the Southern States, and its estuary in the region of the Raritan and the Hudson. The facts which appear to support this view are the progressive diminution in the breadth of the formation, the width of the deposits at the Delaware being thirty miles, at the Susquehanna about twelve, at the Potomac between six and eight, and at the James river four miles; the uniform dip and direction of its slightly-inclined beds implying a steady current; the uniform character of the beds, and the circumstance that the tract gradually and uniformly ascends from about the level of the tide water at the Hudson, till it attains in North Carolina a level of several hundred feet above the sea. (2) The few fossil fishes and shells found in this formation establish its age to be that of the upper new red sandstones (3) of Europe, or the period of the middle ages of geological history. (4) To this formation belong the most important localities of copper ores in Maryland. Indeed, this formation is the depository of the principal copper mines in the United States, the beds containing the copper of Lake Superior being now referred to this formation.

(1) Professor Rogers's Address.

(2) Lyell's Travels, vol. 1, p. 110.

(3) Observations, &c., by T. A. Conrad.

Lyell's Travels, vol. 1, p. 105.

(4) Outlines of the Physical Geography of Maryland, by J. T. Ducaetel, Trans. Maryland Academy.

Dr. Ducaetel's Report on the new map of Maryland, 1836.

(1) Tyson's Catalogue of Minerals.

Report on the manufacture of iron, addressed to the Governor of Maryland, by J. H. Alexander, 1840.

Reports of Dr. Ducaetel.

(2) Description of the Geology of the State of New Jersey, by H. D. Rogers, 167th page.

Reports on the Geology of Pennsylvania.

(3) Prof. Hitchcock's Address before the Association of American Geologists, 1841.

(4) Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France, séance du 2 Décembre, 1850.

After passing the formation of new red sandstone, which occupies, as we have seen, a narrow trough in the hypogene or metamorphic rocks, proceeding westwardly, we approach the first ridge of the Alleghanies or the great Appalachian chain. A rapid glance at the general features in the structure of the whole chain will enable us to comprehend more fully the portion of the chain which exists in this State. This chain, geologically considered, extends from Vermont to Alabama, being more than 1,000 miles long, from 50 to 100 miles broad, and varying in height from 800 to 4,000 feet. (1) Unlike the great chains of many countries which contain a principal central mountain, to which all the minor ranges tend, this system consists of a broad zone of almost innumerable parallel ridges of nearly equal parallel height. The characteristic features of the ridges are great length, narrowness, and steepness, the evenness of their summits, and their remarkable parallelism; many of them are almost straight for more than 50 miles; Will's mountain, for instance, which crosses the State of Maryland. This feature, combined with their steep slopes and sharp and level summits, gives them the appearance, seen in perspective, of so many colossal intrenchments. The first belt of the chain, having in a less degree the characteristics above mentioned, is the narrow undulating mountain range called, in New York and New Jersey, the Highlands; in Pennsylvania, the South Mountain; in Maryland, the South Mountain or Blue Ridge—the latter name being applied to the range in Virginia—the Catoctin mountain, which is the first chain of importance which presents itself in Maryland as we proceed west, being a spur of the Blue Ridge. The rocks of this belt are, for the most part, of the older metamorphic or hypogene strata, including gneiss, micaceous, chloritic, argillaceous and talcose slates, and the Potsdam sandstone. (2) Such is the character of the rocks exposed by the canal and railroad excavations at Harper's Ferry, the termination of the Blue Ridge in Maryland, and at the Point of Rocks, the latter the termination of the Catoctin mountain. (3) Immediately northwest of this mountain range is the great Appalachian valley, which ranges from Vermont to Alabama under various local names, being known as the Kittatinny Valley in Pennsylvania, and further south as the great Valley of Virginia and of Tennessee. The portion lying in Maryland is called the Hagerstown valley. The latter, like the continuation of the same valley north and south, is principally based upon the Trenton limestone, remarkable as containing all the great caverns in the country. Beyond this valley to the northwest is a wide belt of long, narrow, parallel ridges, and included valleys, spreading northwestward to the foot of the great plateau of the Alleghany or Cumberland mountain. This belt has a breadth varying from thirty to sixty miles. These narrow and parallel ridges consist of strata folded into a succession of convex and concave strata, which have been subsequently laid open by denudation. They consist of silurian, devonian, and carboniferous formations, adopting the terms applied to similar formations in England, the older groups or silurian, lying chiefly along the southeastern flank of the Appalachians, and the carboniferous making their appearance as we proceed west. (4) It is evident that these beds, now so much folded and fractured, were originally horizontal, and formed continuous deposits with the rocks of the great western coal field. (5) It ap-

pears that the bending and fracture of the beds is greatest on the Atlantic side of the chain, and the strata becomes less and less disturbed as we proceed towards the west. Professor Rogers explains these wave-like flexures by supposing that the strata, when in a plastic state, rested on a widely-extended surface of fluid lava. The billowy movement of this subterranean sea of melted matter imparted its undulations to the elastic over-lying crust, which retained the shapes given to it by the consolidation of the liquid matter injected into fissures. Other geologists, as Sir Charles Lyell, consider this folding of the strata as due to subsidence, in consequence of the cooling and shrinking of subterranean seas of lava and gaseous matter. The contraction taking place along narrow and parallel zones of country, the incumbent strata would be forced, in proportion as they were let down, to pack themselves into a smaller space, as they conformed to the circumference of a smaller arc.

The most important feature in the geology of the Appalachian chain, as it exists in Maryland, is the occurrence among its strata of the carboniferous formation, and its included beds of coal and ores of iron. (1) There are three important coal areas within the State; two northwest of the so-called Backbone of the Alleghany mountain; the northwest, or Youghioghaney field, estimated to contain 250 square miles; the middle area, between Negro and Meadow mountains, estimated to contain 120 square miles. These fields, lying in the midst of a forest region, have not been thoroughly explored. The estimates of their value cannot be much relied on. This is of comparatively little importance, as from their location they must remain for a long time undisturbed. The Frosburg, or Cumberland coal basin, lies between Davis mountain to the east, and Savage mountain to the west, extending within the State twenty miles in length, with an average breadth of four and a half miles. The carboniferous strata, composing the coal series, consisting, as elsewhere, of shale, grit, sandstone, limestone, argillaceous iron ore, and coal, dip on every side towards the centre of the trough. The successive beds have been compared, in shape, by Prof. Silliman, to a great number of Indian canoes, placed one within the other. The entire thickness of the coal measures about 1500 feet. The present surface of the basin is irregular, as it has been intersected by numerous deep ravines, formed by streams and rivers. By these means large portions of the beds have been swept away. Wherever the beds have been cut off by the intervention of a valley, they are seen on the opposite sides at the same level, showing that the beds were once continuous. The whole amount of denudation has been estimated by Dr. Ducatel, the late State Geologist of Maryland, at 26,250 acres, 86,847 acres or 135 square miles, being the supposed present area of the coal. This denudation has given great facility for exploration of the strata and working the coal, and saves the large expenditures necessary in other regions for draining the mines. The whole quantity of coal may be extracted without the use of a shaft. The principal seam has been ten feet in thickness of workable coal, and there are several other workable beds of less thickness; the whole thickness of available coal having been estimated by Dr. Ducatel at 45 feet. (2) The data above given, supposing the whole coal to be accessible, would make the gross amount in this basin 6,305,137,827 tons, and the available quantity, making the ordinary deductions, over four thousand million tons. (3) The analysis of the Cumberland coal shows it to be of the kind de-

(1) Paper on the Physical Structure of the Appalachian chain, by Professors W. B. Rogers and H. D. Rogers. Transactions of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, 1840, 1842. Lyell's Travels.

(2) Hall's Geological Map of the Middle States.

(3) Dr. Ducatel's Reports.

(4) Lyell's Travels.

(5) An Inquiry into the Origin of the Appalachian Coal Strata, by Prof. H. D. Rogers. Transactions of Association of Geologists and Naturalists.

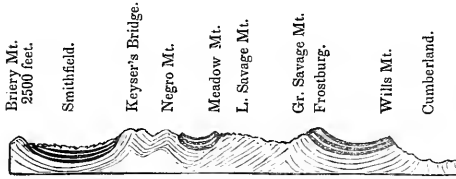
(1) Vide Statistics of Coal, by R. C. Taylor, p. 65 et seq. Annual Report of the Geologist of Maryland, 1840, and Documents enumerated on p. 31. Description of Frosburg Coal Formation, by Messrs. Tyson and Alexander. Transactions of Maryland Academy.

(2) Annual Report, 1840.

(3) Taylor's Statistics.

nominated dry or close burning, or intermediate between the fat coal of Pittsburg and the Anthracite of Pennsylvania. The experiments of Prof. Johnson and others, prove that this coal, in evaporative power, occupies the very highest place among American coals. This is further demonstrated by its extensive use in the ocean steamers.

GEOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE COAL BASINS OF MARYLAND.



It will be seen from this rapid sketch, in which, from want of space, many interesting details are omitted, that the State of Maryland, in the extended range of its geo-

logical formations, is favored with one of the most important physical elements of prosperity. The same cause has been in a high degree conducive to the wealth of England. The *tertiary* of Maryland has contributed a soil of easy tillage and inexhaustible supplies of the best and cheapest material for enriching it. Its incoherent beds have suffered the tide to penetrate far inland, thus giving the advantages of the seaboard to the inhabitant of the interior. The *metamorphic* rocks furnish the best materials for construction near the points where they are most needed, and producing water-falls on the rivers at the borders of the Atlantic plain, have placed the sites of manufactures near the great water highways. The shales and sandstones of the *secondary* have formed new varieties of soil and contributed new material for architecture and metallurgy. To the *silurian* formation is due the broad and fertile valley resting on the Trenton limestone, and to the peculiar structure of the Appalachian chain, the rich glades of the upper mountain valleys. Finally, the *carboniferous* beds supply without limit the minerals most essential to commerce and the arts—coal, the indispensable aliment of industry, and iron, the instrument with which all wealth is created.

POPULATION

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

MARYLAND is shown by the Census of 1850 to be the fourteenth State of the Union in respect to population. The first settlement within its limits was formed in 1631 by a few straggling adventurers, but the permanent foundations of the Colony were laid in 1634. From that epoch until the first Federal enumeration furnishes authentic data for calculation, the materials for tracing the progress of population are meagre and unsatisfactory. From such records as the annals of the Province and State present, previous to the latter period, the following table has been prepared, showing the number of inhabitants of Maryland at different times:

Year.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free blacks.	Total population.	Total increase.	Increase per cent.
1634	.....	.....	.....	200		
1660	.....	.....	.....	12,000	11,800	
1671	.....	.....	.....	20,000	8,000	66.66 in 11 years.
1701	.....	.....	.....	25,000	5,000	25. in 30 years.
1715	.....	.....	.....	30,000	5,000	20. in 14 years.
1748	94,000	36,000	.....	130,000	100,000	333.33 in 33 years.
1756	107,963	46,225	.....	154,188	24,000	18.60 in 8 years.
1760	116,759	49,764	.....	166,523	12,235	8. in 4 years.
1770	140,110	59,717	.....	199,827	33,304	20. in 10 years.
1775	159,083	65,917	.....	225,000	25,173	12.50 in 5 years.
1782	170,688	83,362	.....	254,050	29,950	12.35 in 7 years.
1790	208,649	103,036	8,043	319,728	65,678	25.70 in 8 years.

The progress of population in Maryland was discouragingly slow from 1660 to 1715, a period of fifty-five years. The advancement of the province was retarded by civil and religious dissensions, by scarcity and pestilence. Under an improved system of agriculture, and upon the cessation of disputes among the inhabitants consequent upon a removal of the causes of contention, a return of prosperity was experienced about the latter year, and the community advanced rapidly in numbers and the other elements of strength and power, until 1748, when hostilities between England and France, and Indian disturbances, caused a slight check to immigration and settlement. Maryland, however, being less exposed from her local position to suffer from these causes, her population increased in a satisfactory ratio up to the beginning of the revolutionary war. During that contest, considerable numbers of Germans in the British armies abandoned the cause, to which they had become attached

by no ties of nationality or duty, and settled in this State. In 1778, the legislature passed an act by which all foreigners, upon taking the oath of allegiance to the State, were naturalized, and admitted to all the rights of citizenship, except that of holding civil office. As an inducement to immigration, circulars were printed in English and other languages, setting forth the advantages which Maryland presented to those who wished to establish themselves in the new world, and distributed in Great Britain and Germany. These efforts to give a direction to the stream of immigration which might reasonably be expected upon the return of peace, were doubtless successful, as is indicated by the surprisingly rapid increase between the end of the revolutionary war and the year 1790.

It does not appear that the introduction of the African race among the body of the population had any marked effect upon its progress. It is not until the year 1748, that we find anything to indicate the proportion between the whites and blacks, although slavery had then existed in the province over a century. The subjoined table presents a view of the relative advance of the two races:

Year.	Number of whites.	Rate of increase.	Proportion to the whole population.	Number of blacks.	Rate of increase.	Proportion to the whole population.
1748	94,000	.....	73.	36,000	.....	27.
1756	107,963	14.8	70.	46,225	28.4	30.
1760	116,759	8.14	70.10	49,764	8.	29.9
1770	140,110	19.8	70.1	59,717	16.	30.9
1775	159,083	13.5	70.	65,917	10.4	30.
1782	170,688	7.3	67.20	83,362	28.	28.8
1790	208,649	22.2	65.	111,079	21.6	35.

As we find no distinction made between free blacks and slaves in the statements which serve as authority for the above exhibit, it is assumed that prior to the returns of the Census of 1790, the number of the former class was too inconsiderable to receive notice in any analysis which the purposes of those times required, although it is probable the work of emancipation had commenced many years before.

The following tabular statement shows the progress of population in Maryland, from 1790 to June 1, 1850:

Statement showing the progress of population in Maryland from 1790 to 1850.

Year.	White inhabitants.	Rate of increase.	Free colored.	Rate of increase.	Slaves.	Rate of increase.	Total population.	Rate of increase.	Total colored.	Rate of increase of free colored and slaves, combined.	Proportion of whites to the whole population.	Proportion of blacks to the whole population.
1790	205,649	.....	8,043	.....	103,036	.....	319,728	.....	111,079	.....	65.	35.
1800	216,326	3.67	19,587	143.53	105,635	2.52	341,548	6.8	125,222	12.73	63.33	36.67
1810	235,117	8.65	33,927	73.21	111,502	5.55	380,548	11.4	144,428	16.11	61.78	38.22
1820	260,292	10.67	39,730	17.1	107,393	3.68	407,350	7.	147,428	1.16	63.93	36.07
1830	291,108	11.86	52,938	33.24	102,994	4.1	447,040	9.7	155,932	5.96	65.11	34.89
1840	318,204	9.3	63,078	17.26	89,737	12.57	470,019	5.1	151,815	2.6	67.69	32.31
1850	418,590	31.74	74,077	19.44	90,368	0.97	583,035	24.04	164,445	8.38	71.79	28.21

The portion of territory ceded by Maryland to the General Government, and incorporated with the District of Columbia, was set off between 1790 and 1800. The number of its inhabitants, in the latter year, should properly be taken into account in stating the population of Maryland when the second census was taken. But the figures could not conveniently be admitted into the table. The number of whites, with whom were reckoned a few free colored persons, in the Maryland part of the District, was 8,141, and of slaves, 2,072. Adding these amounts to the figures in the line referring to the census of 1800, it will be seen that but for this cession of territory, Maryland would have had in that year 351,774 inhabitants; namely, whites 224,480, free blacks 19,587, and slaves 107,707. The rates of progression for the entire population, and the several classes, during the preceding decade, would be shown to be considerably different from those given in the table. The increase of the whites would be found to be 7.50 per cent., and of the slaves 4.53 per cent. But it was necessary to represent the facts as given in the return for the actual limits of the State. Making the proper allowance for the effect of this loss of territory, it appears that, since the organization of our present Government, the African race has increased in Maryland at a very moderate ratio. During one decennial term this class of inhabitants remained almost stationary, and in the course of another, experienced a positive decline. The aggregate increase of slaves and free colored, during the sixty years, has been 53,366, or 48.04 per cent.; while

that of the governing race has been 209,941, which is equal to 100.07 per cent. The proportion between white and colored inhabitants has varied from 65 whites to 35 blacks in 1790, to 71.79 whites and 28.21 blacks in 1850. But this change in the relative progress of the two races dates only from the census of 1810, and is in remarkable contrast with the state of facts developed by the several enumerations for the sixty-two years preceding. In 1748 the blacks formed twenty-seven hundredths of the population, and they appear to have gained upon the whites with comparative steadiness until the first Federal census, when, as has been shown, they reached the proportion of 35 per cent. of the whole population, while the whites had receded from 73 to 65 per cent. This tendency of the colored race to encroach upon the numerical superiority of the whites continued for twenty years longer, until, in 1810, they were found to have attained the ratio of 38.22 in a hundred of the entire population, and the whites had declined correspondingly to 61.78. The low rate of increase among the blacks during the twenty years ending in 1810, forbids the supposition that their numbers were recruited by heavy importations from Africa or from the other States of the Union. The average rates of progress of the colored class in Maryland during these years was about 14 per cent., while in the Union at large it was about 35 per cent. Besides, the public sentiment of this State became decidedly and effectually adverse to the continuance of the foreign slave trade, as early as 1804. The comparative gain of the colored over the white inhabitants during this period, is clearly traceable to the migration of the latter to the new States of the West and South. As this more rapid rate of progress had been going on for sixty-two years, and as during the last twenty years it had been more than double that of the whites, there was in 1810, reason for apprehension that, in another half century, the blacks would become the preponderating race. There is reason to believe that this alarming tendency was checked by the introduction of new pursuits of industry, giving employment to a portion of the native population which would otherwise have sought it beyond the limits of the State, and inviting into it emigrants from abroad. The erection of numerous manufacturing establishments, the commencement and energetic prosecution of extensive public improvements, and the revival of commercial activity, imparting a new growth to the chief city and principal interior towns, may be cited as the causes which reversed the order of advancement, and rescued the whites from the peril, which seemed to be impending, of a loss of their numerical predominance.

The census of 1820 showed an increase of white inhabitants equal to ten and two-thirds per cent., while that of the colored was barely appreciable, being slightly under one and a sixth per cent., and the proportion between the races had changed one and a fifth per cent. in favor of the former. This tendency continues, and is more marked in the results of the last enumeration than in any preceding one.

The territorial extent of Maryland is computed by some authorities to be 9,356 square miles, though others make it somewhat greater. Adopting this statement, the density of population is 62.31 to the square mile. It would be out of place here to go into that minuteness of investigation which would be required to develop, with any degree of accuracy, the capacity of the State to sustain population; but that she has not yet nearly reached the limit which the experience of civilization has marked out for her, may be easily demonstrated. Her soil is naturally more fertile than that of Massachusetts, and her climate more genial. Her position with respect to the sea is very similar, as is her extension toward the interior. The proportion between level and mountainous surface is probably about the same in both States. The mineral resources of Maryland are greater, beyond comparison, than those of Massachusetts. Her area is a fourth larger. Massachusetts has 126.11 inhabitants to

the square mile. With her enormous and yet unfathomed deposits of iron and coal, and her unvarying moderation of temperature, it may fairly be assumed that Maryland can support 151.33 persons to the square mile, with the same average degree of comfort and convenience as are enjoyed by the 126 now occupying the same space in Massachusetts. This concession of twenty per cent. in favor of the former, certainly appears to be due to her superior natural advantages, and would give her a population of 1,415,843. At the rate of increase observable in Maryland from 1840 to 1850, she would have, in 1890, 1,380,196 inhabitants; and at the end of the century she would have 1,711,995. Whether her advance will be as rapid and steady as the conditions of this calculation require, may be doubted, but as the estimate is based upon facts within our own experience, it must be admitted to be reasonable.

Of the 417,943 white inhabitants of Maryland in 1850, 53,750 were persons of foreign birth. The native born inhabitants composed 87.15 per cent. of the whole white population, leaving 12.85 per cent. as the ratio of residents not born in the United States. We have seen that the legislature of this State took measures at an early period to invite immigrants from the British islands and Germany; and the hospitable appeal was probably directed to every nation in Europe. There is reason to suppose that the invitation was accepted by large numbers, previous to the commencement of the wars of the French Revolution, which would naturally cause the suspension of the migratory movement from the Old World to the New. Although we have but few authentic details of the accessions to population in any portion of the United States from this source, prior to 1819, when the collectors were first required by law to make returns of the number of foreign passengers arriving at their respective ports, there is no doubt that many Germans sought a home within the borders of Maryland previous to that date, landing either at Baltimore or coming through Pennsylvania. The people of that nation appear to have manifested a preference for both those States from an early period, being probably first attracted to Maryland by the extensive tobacco trade which sprung up at an early date in its history, between her principal port and the German cities on the Baltic.

The following table presents a statement of foreign immigration into Baltimore for thirty years preceding September 30, 1850, which is believed to be substantially accurate:

	1820-21	646	
	1822	499	
	1823	707	
	1824	378	
	1825	852	
	1826	1,068	
	1827	1,163	
	1828	1,772	
	1829	1,507	
	1830	1,960	
Total for 10 years.....			10,552
	1831	4,531	
	1832	5,092	
	1833	6,556	
	1834	6,959	
	1835	4,065	
	1836	4,255	
	1837	5,254	
	1838	7,087	
	1839	4,896	
	1840	6,627	
Total for 10 years.....			55,322
	1841	5,818	
	1842	4,194	
	1843	4,662	
	1844	3,601	
	1845	6,001	
	1846	9,347	
	1847	12,009	
	1848	7,091	
	1849	8,072	
	1850	7,597	
Total for 10 years.....			68,392
Aggregate for 30 years.....			134,266

From 1841 to 1844, including the latter half of the last-named year, was a period of great depression in the trade and general intercourse between Europe and America. This accounts for the considerable falling off in immigration during those years. But for this adventitious check, the tables would have exhibited a much more decided increase in the number of immigrants arriving in Maryland by sea during the last ten years.

No means now exist for determining with certainty, how many of these immigrants permanently settled in Maryland; but as Baltimore has not been during this period connected with the country west of the Alleghenies, by direct railroad or water communication, it is probable that the foreign passengers arriving there usually selected that port of landing with the purpose of remaining in the State. Much the larger portion of this immigration consisted of Germans. The proportion between that class and all other foreign passengers in 1851, was about 60 per cent. of the whole.

Of the 53,750 persons among the population in 1850, born out of the United States, 26,936 were natives of Germany, 19,557 of Ireland, 3,467 of England, 1,093 of Scotland, 260 of Wales, and 507 of France. The residue was composed of immigrants from twenty-four different nations.

There are specified in the Maryland returns, nineteen cities, towns, and villages, containing more than 200 inhabitants each. Their aggregate population is 200,381, of which 162,274 are natives of the United States, and 37,340 of foreign countries. From these statements it results that 30.61 per cent. of the native inhabitants, and 70 per cent. of those born abroad, dwell in towns.

Accompanying the statements herewith submitted, are returns embracing answers to the inquiries directed to be made by the assistant marshals as to the employments of the people. These returns enumerate about 300 professions, trades, and occupations, which together present a condensed view of the industry of the State. The entire number of persons whose employments are given is 131,910. Of the whole number of specified employments, 43 are of a character to require the exertion of the intellectual faculties, as the learned professions, engineering, teaching, and surveying. In these 43 branches are occupied 13,187 persons. Next is the class of planters and farmers, which comprises a body of 26,757 persons.

The third description of persons in the order of this classification, includes such as are engaged in mechanical trades, in manufactories, and other departments of manual industry, requiring various degrees of skill. Of such pursuits there are one hundred and ninety, and they give employment to 44,218 persons.

The fourth classification includes that part of the population who obtain their own subsistence, and contribute to the wealth of the State, by pursuits to which may be applied the general designation of unskilled manual labor. In this class the inhabitants enumerated as laborers, without any more specific description of the nature of their employment, comprise four-fifths of the aggregate number. Under the head of unskilled manual labor are reckoned twenty-five occupations, in which were engaged 32,933 persons.

Fifthly, we have merchants, bankers, retail dealers, and others, occupied in the pursuits of commerce, and the almost innumerable ramifications of trade and business, the chief province and object of which are the management of the exchange and distribution of the products of industry. Under the head of trade and business in Maryland, may be included twenty-six branches of employment, which are pursued by 4,607 individuals.

The limits within which these remarks are necessarily confined, will not permit us to go into further analysis of the important and interesting statistics contained in the following tables. Every branch of investigation, which the facts recorded in them suggest, opens

new avenues of inquiry, promising additions of no little consequence to the knowledge we possess of the condition of our country, and the progress of the nation.

On a subject of this character no source of real information can be too minute or obscure. In seeking for truth we need not be apprehensive of censure in extending our explorations beyond the boundaries prescrib-

ed by our predecessors, or of pursuing our researches through channels too distant and humble, remembering that the ocean derives its majesty, and the swelling river its force, from rivulets that spring by the cottage on the hill side, and which inseparably contribute and mingle their elements of purity and strength, and to which they are indebted for their power.

POPULATION.

WHITE.														
COUNTIES.	Under 1 year.		1 and under		5 and under		10 and under		15 and under		20 and under		30 and under	
	5		10		15		20		30		40			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alleghany....	287	287	1,469	1,430	1,585	1,568	1,254	1,213	961	1,096	2,441	1,921	1,634	1,199
Ann Arundel....	177	167	949	958	1,190	1,144	1,223	1,074	826	886	1,332	1,373	1,027	1,058
Baltimore....	2,738	2,689	9,682	9,828	10,436	10,432	9,210	9,541	8,207	9,446	19,064	17,652	14,253	11,913
Calvert.....	57	33	215	209	290	280	231	242	167	189	331	279	257	238
Caroline.....	94	85	364	354	441	445	415	412	320	363	485	513	390	385
Carroll.....	204	247	1,187	1,106	1,326	1,211	1,201	1,133	988	946	1,519	1,547	1,082	1,066
Cecil.....	217	189	963	891	1,138	1,036	999	937	796	780	1,326	1,302	977	921
Charles.....	78	63	313	283	403	368	398	385	277	322	459	475	364	374
Dorchester....	153	142	612	593	773	731	730	705	559	630	941	899	688	660
Frederick....	475	457	1,986	1,901	2,329	2,221	2,300	2,191	1,826	1,802	2,733	2,596	1,843	2,017
Harford.....	179	174	812	782	960	941	910	861	768	658	1,221	1,149	974	907
Kent.....	85	73	333	319	358	367	407	335	327	329	514	448	390	377
Montgomery..	129	143	557	499	630	615	605	549	467	527	793	728	608	572
Prince George	102	118	497	446	631	581	645	568	401	547	725	762	534	537
Queen Ann...	111	109	412	396	527	499	515	395	356	390	604	571	481	465
St. Mary's....	82	91	336	333	467	431	456	437	344	354	510	520	324	361
Somerset.....	203	185	794	798	934	900	875	826	693	766	1,200	1,194	791	817
Talbot.....	115	118	403	400	457	453	459	406	340	381	616	593	504	468
Washington..	406	425	1,674	1,722	1,798	1,915	1,792	1,679	1,464	1,444	2,357	2,359	1,542	1,562
Worcester....	167	167	751	789	885	878	782	699	650	575	1,093	1,087	737	788
Total.....	6,059	5,962	24,309	23,037	27,558	27,016	25,307	24,608	20,767	22,461	40,164	38,173	29,460	26,685

POPULATION.

WHITE.																
COUNTIES.	40		50		60		70		80		90		100 and upwards.		Age unknown.	
	and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under					
	50	60	70	80	90	100										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alleghany ...	995	711	510	364	216	183	109	93	30	18	4	2	...	2	...	1
Ann Arundel.	772	700	454	472	248	233	89	122	24	29	1	10	1	1	1	1
Baltimore	7,819	7,201	3,913	4,320	1,866	2,377	744	992	159	309	16	40	...	1	...	...
Calvert	163	134	102	87	35	54	16	16	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Caroline	277	274	138	121	64	76	26	32	12	8	...	...	1	1	...	...
Carroll	808	814	584	573	335	355	157	169	39	57	4	8	...	1	...	...
Cecil	726	662	466	431	239	215	82	121	17	33	3	3	2	...	...	...
Charles	249	243	170	162	92	101	21	39	2	20	3	1	...	...	...	...
Dorchester ..	478	446	282	289	155	155	44	55	15	8	1	...	...	1	2	...
Frederick	1,371	1,438	940	976	551	551	220	256	47	62	7	16	...	...	1	1
Harford	708	676	444	411	257	280	124	111	25	42	1	7	1	...	...	...
Kent	262	228	153	138	77	48	18	20	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ..	408	437	267	290	182	200	87	90	22	24	3	3	...	...	...	...
Prince George	419	389	279	246	151	162	57	71	14	16	2	1	...	...	...	...
Queen Ann	323	262	159	143	63	94	25	28	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	311	267	153	172	70	93	25	28	9	12	2	2	1	2	...	...
Somerset	563	562	343	362	172	204	62	84	18	29	7	2	...	1	...	...
Talbot	368	323	189	206	90	105	29	37	7	7	...	5	...	...	...	...
Washington	1,191	1,122	734	719	409	387	158	171	33	46	5	8	1	...	4	3
Worcester	529	525	362	320	157	215	68	96	26	20	1	4	...	...	...	...
Total	18,740	18,414	10,647	10,802	5,429	6,088	2,161	2,631	508	749	63	114	7	10	8	6

POPULATION.

FREE COLORED.																			
COUNTIES.	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50		50 and under 60		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alleghany....	4	11	26	35	32	27	18	25	11	15	38	53	28	33	21	11	5	10	
Ann Arundel....	58	44	272	256	335	304	340	313	243	213	329	324	248	289	236	233	135	143	
Baltimore....	413	408	1,476	1,499	1,574	1,749	1,468	1,721	1,102	1,776	2,451	3,577	1,929	2,508	1,129	1,518	649	885	
Calvert.....	14	18	98	118	120	113	120	114	75	78	82	99	71	95	56	67	56	42	
Caroline.....	35	44	184	192	217	239	212	174	155	136	190	201	140	161	93	116	80	82	
Carroll.....	13	8	58	81	66	74	74	59	47	53	64	58	50	51	38	50	29	29	
Cecil.....	37	27	174	169	211	178	178	140	119	129	189	197	164	151	102	96	102	84	
Charles.....	21	14	72	67	76	70	69	50	47	65	67	35	50	24	41	29	22		
Dorchester....	48	63	236	245	288	308	255	274	228	206	224	231	147	238	144	178	142	120	
Frederick.....	74	49	231	232	237	276	231	218	151	172	241	296	181	228	205	207	133	116	
Harford.....	33	33	184	179	191	186	204	162	176	132	190	199	165	170	120	138	79	72	
Kent.....	36	33	195	233	250	239	198	181	160	147	160	183	185	218	164	163	126	100	
Montgomery..	23	24	103	93	99	103	71	85	70	65	61	59	61	73	46	68	46	40	
Prince George.	15	17	69	77	70	79	57	83	61	65	95	79	71	52	50	52	38	34	
Queen Ann....	46	45	235	228	213	265	194	188	141	118	180	237	211	207	148	160	118	120	
St. Mary's....	18	21	114	104	144	119	114	126	84	90	118	123	68	78	61	66	40	46	
Somerset.....	43	36	244	235	290	261	238	188	172	177	243	264	178	199	118	146	90	101	
Talbot.....	33	43	151	162	184	169	156	144	116	149	181	186	172	181	117	122	69	70	
Washington..	20	30	115	99	118	146	119	119	70	93	112	144	95	122	77	90	54	61	
Worcester....	33	31	185	208	235	226	300	218	168	154	224	239	145	169	81	103	84	75	
Total....	1,017	998	4,422	4,502	4,950	5,131	4,516	4,582	3,396	4,015	5,437	6,316	4,344	5,273	3,030	3,625	2,104	2,252	

POPULATION.

FREE COLORED.																			
COUNTIES.	60		70		80		90		100 and upwards.		Age unknown.	TOTAL WHITES.			TOTAL FREE COLORED.			AGGREGATE.	
	and under 70		and under 80		and under 90		& under 100												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Alleghany ...	2	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,545	10,088	21,633	186	226	412	22,045
Ann Arundel.	89	77	33	38	16	20	3	5	1	4	1	.....	8,314	8,228	16,542	2,338	2,264	4,602	21,144
Baltimore....	288	472	98	197	33	74	16	42	2	16	.....	.....	88,112	86,741	174,853	12,633	16,442	29,075	203,928
Calvert.....	25	37	9	12	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,867	1,763	3,630	732	798	1,530	5,160
Caroline.....	44	35	21	16	6	7	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	3,027	3,069	6,096	1,378	1,410	2,788	8,884
Carroll.....	24	18	12	8	1	6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	9,434	9,233	18,667	476	498	974	19,641
Cecil.....	52	45	23	20	17	6	2	8	1	2	.....	.....	7,951	7,521	15,472	1,371	1,252	2,623	18,095
Charles.....	13	15	2	7	2	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2,829	2,836	5,665	455	458	913	6,578
Dorchester....	88	82	37	37	9	13	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5,433	5,314	10,747	1,851	1,997	3,848	14,595
Frederick.....	89	72	36	45	10	13	5	10	.....	2	.....	.....	16,523	16,785	33,314	1,824	1,936	3,760	37,074
Harford.....	52	43	23	23	7	6	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....	7,384	7,029	14,413	1,427	1,350	2,777	17,190
Kent.....	67	49	19	10	11	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2,930	2,686	5,616	1,572	1,571	3,143	8,759
Montgomery..	25	31	19	27	6	10	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4,457	4,444	8,901	632	679	1,311	10,746
Prince George	21	18	6	17	.....	6	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	4,457	4,444	8,901	554	584	1,138	10,039
Queen Ann....	70	68	28	26	11	9	2	8	.....	2	.....	.....	3,579	3,357	6,936	1,597	1,681	3,278	10,214
St. Mary's....	28	34	13	13	4	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	3,123	6,223	806	827	1,633	7,856
Somerset.....	71	79	44	31	8	21	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	6,655	6,730	13,385	1,741	1,742	3,483	16,868
Talbot.....	68	59	24	16	7	7	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3,577	3,507	7,084	1,279	1,314	2,593	9,677
Washington..	45	37	19	25	7	6	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	13,468	13,462	26,930	854	974	1,828	28,758
Worcester....	81	61	36	25	11	13	2	4	1	2	.....	.....	6,238	6,163	12,401	1,486	1,528	3,014	15,415
Total.....	1,342	1,334	503	605	175	239	45	110	11	48	..	1	211,187	206,756	417,943	35,192	39,531	74,723	492,666

POPULATION.

SLAVES.																
COUNTIES.	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alleghany.....	4	3	43	40	51	65	47	65	38	61	62	71	28	42	17	28
Ann Arundel.....	169	172	735	757	870	815	886	793	714	629	1,040	855	551	550	457	324
Baltimore.....	56	61	307	329	393	465	466	575	438	632	577	790	217	405	149	300
Calvert.....	54	50	322	364	378	359	373	337	250	254	363	359	198	221	130	143
Caroline.....	9	5	53	41	66	67	80	51	59	61	81	73	39	40	17	25
Carroll.....	7	5	59	64	72	52	69	68	71	58	106	115	49	40	32	32
Cecil.....	9	14	49	63	74	60	66	73	54	53	90	83	39	37	18	21
Charles.....	162	120	756	661	768	721	746	648	545	515	770	712	463	461	324	314
Dorchester.....	68	64	240	254	333	314	310	287	262	255	423	379	244	217	138	139
Frederick.....	48	47	232	230	276	295	317	281	278	266	395	350	174	178	109	110
Harford.....	24	26	143	128	166	156	179	160	167	143	205	234	80	96	35	62
Kent.....	49	36	164	173	201	179	227	169	225	173	265	219	109	131	98	68
Montgomery.....	77	82	369	352	407	393	401	337	301	268	429	392	223	242	180	161
Prince George.....	162	161	776	820	950	863	834	714	630	618	981	895	558	539	411	409
Queen Ann.....	62	61	343	299	341	328	359	321	282	269	389	302	231	208	114	112
St. Mary's.....	93	74	368	362	442	440	415	413	353	311	504	438	263	296	226	221
Somerset.....	65	75	374	382	410	398	401	376	331	309	522	431	289	258	197	153
Talbot.....	62	74	274	282	299	313	372	273	281	246	330	292	202	243	121	113
Washington.....	27	35	132	124	129	179	163	181	125	155	160	183	82	115	61	75
Worcester.....	36	35	222	206	276	250	232	258	209	190	350	270	200	181	119	121
Total.....	1,243	1,203	5,961	5,931	6,902	6,712	6,963	6,400	5,643	5,466	8,092	7,443	4,269	4,500	2,953	2,931

POPULATION.

SLAVES.																		
COUNTIES.	50 and under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 80		80 and under 90		90 and under 100		100 and upwards.		Age unknown.		AGGREGATE.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
Alleghany.....	7	20	7	9	5	6	1	3	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	311	413	724
Ann Arundel.....	245	221	167	120	76	56	19	11	7	5	3	2	.....	.....	5,939	5,310	11,249
Baltimore.....	121	148	50	91	31	32	6	15	1	7	1	2	1	2	2,864	3,854	6,718	
Calvert.....	87	72	48	51	25	24	8	11	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2,238	2,248	4,486
Caroline.....	8	15	2	8	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	392	808
Carroll.....	14	23	11	12	7	4	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	499	476	975
Cecil.....	8	20	5	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	430	844
Charles.....	236	171	153	150	52	69	24	16	4	9	6	8	.....	.....	5,009	4,575	9,584
Dorchester.....	94	97	38	70	21	21	5	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,177	2,105	4,282
Frederick.....	72	89	55	43	19	20	7	15	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	1,983	1,930	3,913
Harford.....	33	34	17	30	6	10	4	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1,060	1,106	2,166
Kent.....	45	42	14	11	5	7	8	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412	1,215	2,627
Montgomery.....	113	118	78	82	44	38	9	13	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2,632	2,482	5,114
Prince George.....	304	289	169	164	108	73	33	26	8	6	5	4	.....	.....	5,929	5,581	11,510
Queen Ann.....	60	65	39	39	6	24	1	8	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	2,230	2,040	4,270
St. Mary's.....	138	146	97	90	48	32	12	14	4	10	.....	2	.....	.....	2,393	2,849	5,242
Somerset.....	162	118	110	89	40	39	24	17	4	13	1	.....	.....	.....	2,930	2,658	5,588
Talbot.....	73	67	47	42	22	24	9	13	2	6	.....	2	.....	.....	2,144	1,990	4,134
Washington.....	42	33	22	25	16	13	6	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	967	1,123	2,090
Worcester.....	64	62	58	45	16	17	12	9	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	1,797	1,647	3,444
Total.....	1,926	1,850	1,187	1,175	549	510	190	196	41	74	24	31	1	2	45,944	44,424	90,368	

POPULATION.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

TOWNS.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			TOTAL FREE.	SLAVES.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Annapolis.....	878	896	1,774	261	324	585	2,359	249	403	652
Baltimore—1st ward.....	9,261	4,222	13,483	634	457	1,091	14,574	25	54	79
2d ward.....	4,435	4,055	8,490	418	499	917	9,407	21	64	85
3d ward.....	4,610	5,154	9,764	797	1,065	1,862	11,626	65	130	195
4th ward.....	3,045	3,566	6,611	261	505	766	7,377	65	185	250
5th ward.....	2,184	2,246	4,430	483	715	1,198	5,628	28	56	84
6th ward.....	3,173	3,593	6,766	941	1,204	2,145	8,911	37	67	104
7th ward.....	3,153	3,437	6,590	475	598	1,073	7,603	23	34	57
8th ward.....	4,035	4,090	8,125	380	370	750	8,875	26	52	78
9th ward.....	2,293	1,975	4,268	146	187	333	4,601	51	88	139
10th ward.....	2,046	2,150	4,196	215	381	596	4,792	80	161	241
11th ward.....	2,938	3,655	6,593	732	1,346	2,078	8,671	73	179	252
12th ward.....	3,397	2,817	7,214	756	1,155	1,911	9,125	44	114	158
13th ward.....	2,149	2,346	4,495	284	523	807	5,302	101	163	264
14th ward.....	2,874	3,139	6,013	507	714	1,221	7,234	49	128	177
15th ward.....	3,767	3,986	7,753	909	1,333	2,242	9,995	90	217	307
16th ward.....	2,199	2,356	4,555	481	708	1,189	5,744	48	86	134
17th ward.....	3,733	3,656	7,389	1,164	1,236	2,400	9,789	25	20	45
18th ward.....	5,269	5,375	10,644	384	550	934	11,578	51	117	168
19th ward.....	3,373	3,722	7,095	315	402	717	7,812	25	38	63
20th ward.....	2,939	3,253	6,192	550	722	1,272	7,464	20	46	66
Total.....	70,873	69,793	140,666	10,832	14,610	25,442	166,108	947	1,999	2,946
Boonsboro.....	375	452	827	11	16	27	854	43	47	90
Cumberland.....	2,814	2,762	5,576	110	157	267	5,843	85	139	224
Cavetown.....	89	78	167				167			
Ellicott's Mills.....	424	439	863	76	120	196	1,059			
Easton.....	375	406	781	145	198	343	1,124	104	185	239
Elkton.....	439	443	882	121	125	246	1,128			
Emmitsburg.....	351	405	756	21	35	56	812			
Frederick.....	2,282	2,304	4,586	345	477	822	5,608	169	251	420
Funkstown.....	281	300	581	13	20	33	614	88	91	179
Hagerstown.....	1,524	1,742	3,266	172	263	435	3,701	55	128	183
Havre de Grace.....	526	523	1,049	92	111	203	1,252	34	50	84
Jefferson.....	106	139	245	1	7	8	253	35	49	84
Leitersburg.....	140	158	298				298			
Manchester.....	243	262	505	2		2	507			
Petersville and District.....	818	788	1,606	61	75	136	1,742	303	306	609
Smithsburg.....	166	182	348	8	10	18	366			
St. Michael's.....	364	363	727	20	32	52	779	20	64	84
Taneytown.....	143	120	263	11	5	16	279			
Uniontown.....	157	182	339	7	10	17	356			
Westminster.....	388	396	784	21	30	51	835			

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Total free population.	Total slave population.	Aggregate population.	No. born during the year ending June 1, 1850.	No. married during the year end'g June 1, '50.	No. died during the year ending June 1, 1850.	No. of dwellings in the State.	No. of families in the State.
Alleghany.....	22,045	794	22,769	596	138	150	3,850	3,902
Ann Arundel.....	21,144	11,249	32,393	787	106	496	3,712	3,745
Baltimore.....	205,928	6,718	212,646	6,365	1,826	4,247	30,065	34,925
Calvert.....	5,160	4,486	9,646	226	17	91	1,006	1,006
Caroline.....	8,884	808	9,692	275	45	76	1,526	1,526
Carroll.....	19,641	975	20,616	484	96	168	3,476	3,593
Cecil.....	18,095	844	18,939	493	53	227	3,056	3,114
Charles.....	6,578	9,584	16,162	458	38	293	1,335	1,335
Dorchester.....	14,595	4,282	18,877	537	47	187	2,705	2,709
Frederick.....	37,074	3,913	40,987	1,150	321	576	6,397	6,614
Harford.....	17,190	2,166	19,356	469	77	246	2,977	2,985
Kent.....	8,759	2,627	11,386	312	75	127	1,584	1,584
Montgomery.....	10,746	5,114	15,860	478	64	287	1,923	1,960
Prince George.....	10,039	11,510	21,549	575	26	450	1,875	1,875
Queen Ann.....	10,214	4,270	14,484	434	67	324	1,864	1,864
St. Mary's.....	7,656	5,842	13,498	379	54	275	1,512	1,646
St. Michael's.....	16,868	5,588	22,456	607	275	526	3,158	3,158
Somerset.....	9,677	4,134	13,811	445	115	240	1,776	1,776
Talbot.....	28,758	2,090	30,848	943	201	362	5,052	5,182
Washington.....	15,415	3,444	18,859	469	62	246	2,884	2,885
Worcester.....								
Total.....	492,666	90,368	583,034	16,482	3,703	9,594	81,708	87,384

PLACE OF NATIVITY.

UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.																		
COUNTIES.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.	Alabama.	Mississippi.
Alleghany.....	3	9	41	1	28	104	37	1,628	19	13,950	1,063	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Ann Arundel.....	4	4	7	29	4	11	41	28	174	28	19,648	162	24	5	1	3	17	5
Baltimore.....	405	224	216	1,249	192	363	2,137	777	6,551	842	142,841	3,781	148	132	66	24	28	121
Calvert.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5,124	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caroline.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	11	389	8,464	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	2	1	2	.....	3	24	8	1,488	2	17,276	47	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cecil.....	11	3	10	4	3	6	37	213	1,514	1,072	14,358	44	2	.....	3	1	1	.....
Charles.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	6,463	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	203	14,333	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Frederick.....	6	2	4	22	3	7	97	99	1,192	10	33,575	495	13	6	2	6	2	1
Harford.....	6	6	4	92	.....	12	62	43	944	55	14,957	43	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Kent.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	11	51	86	528	7,992	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	2	10	1	15	.....	10	24	25	133	10	9,758	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Prince George.....	5	3	3	15	3	11	42	5	34	10	9,354	161	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen Ann.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	19	31	204	9,893	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	12	6	7,701	42	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Somerset.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	4	348	16,445	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Talbot.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	11	6	29	12	140	9,342	13	1	1	.....	2	.....	3
Washington.....	5	1	1	11	3	8	31	31	2,237	13	24,516	708	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	6	9	13	19	494	14,604	135	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	456	260	262	1,421	209	484	2,646	1,321	16,076	4,373	400,594	7,030	225	158	74	37	51	143

PLACE OF NATIVITY.

UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.																
COUNTIES.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Arkansas.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	California.	District of Columbia.	Territories.	Total born in the United States and Territories.
Alleghany.....	4	1	60	.....	4	11	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	17,028
Ann Arundel.....	3	.....	29	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	20,284
Baltimore.....	108	19	294	45	21	54	6	92	30	11	1	3	.....	1,329	.....	162,010
Calvert.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5,147
Caroline.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,874
Carroll.....	.....	.....	16	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	18,887
Cecil.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	17,307
Charles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	6,550
Dorchester.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	14,573
Frederick.....	46	3	63	8	11	9	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	85	1	35,717
Harford.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	16,192
Kent.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,687
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	9	.....	7	8	.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	244	.....	10,472
Prince George.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	9,771
Queen Ann.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,169
St. Mary's.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	7,810
Somerset.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16,849
Talbot.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9,578
Washington.....	8	.....	29	3	6	.....	4	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	65	.....	27,704
Worcester.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,307
Total.....	181	24	535	65	54	86	14	131	39	16	4	5	1	1,940	1	438,916

PLACE OF NATIVITY.

UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.																
CITY OF BALTIMORE.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.
1st ward.....	187	93	106	388	82	37	790	278	667	190	7,602	653	44	13	29	.....
2d ward.....	25	7	5	52	7	15	110	78	158	40	4,945	132	11	4	.....	.....
3d ward.....	23	5	3	57	8	28	68	39	238	38	8,904	161	2	6	2	2
4th ward.....	22	13	3	76	1	20	97	22	225	64	5,080	170	11	2	3	1
5th ward.....	1	4	1	41	4	9	59	23	176	34	4,063	98	1	3	.....	2
6th ward.....	20	3	2	21	1	18	51	18	245	36	6,913	151	2	2	.....	1
7th ward.....	3	.....	3	18	3	3	53	19	183	29	5,756	80	4	6	.....	.....
8th ward.....	2	3	4	12	2	10	45	15	238	24	5,913	84	3	.....	.....	1
9th ward.....	8	10	9	51	5	10	89	5	160	24	2,483	95	2	2	.....	.....
10th ward.....	15	7	4	48	10	16	55	19	158	13	3,013	129	5	5	3	.....
11th ward.....	1	11	15	72	14	15	80	15	233	25	6,025	146	8	17	3	1
12th ward.....	8	5	9	67	9	24	52	9	376	18	6,799	100	5	6	3	1
13th ward.....	12	7	13	70	8	27	69	20	222	25	3,408	170	7	2	4	4
14th ward.....	8	9	12	54	5	21	66	23	277	22	4,881	247	6	12	1	2
15th ward.....	14	8	8	29	6	12	58	31	210	35	7,386	336	1	8	2	.....
16th ward.....	6	5	1	25	5	4	40	11	202	22	4,337	125	1	3	.....	1
17th ward.....	16	2	1	16	3	14	48	40	104	30	7,054	254	2	17	7	1
18th ward.....	9	18	8	45	3	36	113	37	450	69	8,338	312	6	3	3	5
19th ward.....	3	2	3	20	2	12	46	12	251	12	5,388	76	.....	2	.....	1
20th ward.....	13	3	1	30	3	5	48	9	213	6	5,345	86	5	1	1	.....
Total.....	396	215	211	1,192	181	326	2,037	723	4,986	756	113,583	3,605	126	122	61	23

PLACE OF NATIVITY.

UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.																
CITY OF BALTIMORE.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Arkansas.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	District of Columbia.	Total born in the United States and Territories.
1st ward.....	9	94	1	.....	68	6	3	12	3	14	2	.....	.....	.....	139	11,510
2d ward.....	1	.....	9	.....	9	1	6	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	39	5,657
3d ward.....	1	1	4	.....	7	2	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	4	.....	79	9,689
4th ward.....	1	3	4	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	53	5,894
5th ward.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4,557
6th ward.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	5	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	35	7,534
7th ward.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	69	6,247
8th ward.....	.....	3	3	.....	8	1	2	2	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	32	6,416
9th ward.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	22	2,990
10th ward.....	1	4	11	2	7	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	34	3,579
11th ward.....	.....	2	14	4	11	2	1	4	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	57	6,787
12th ward.....	.....	3	5	.....	15	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	7,589
13th ward.....	1	.....	3	1	12	1	.....	3	.....	7	.....	1	1	.....	50	4,148
14th ward.....	3	.....	8	1	31	2	.....	1	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	51	5,752
15th ward.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15	.....	1	1	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	56	8,230
16th ward.....	.....	2	3	.....	5	5	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	53	4,862
17th ward.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	60	7,683
18th ward.....	5	6	13	2	31	7	1	3	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	137	9,717
19th ward.....	.....	2	2	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	5,790
20th ward.....	2	1	6	4	9	2	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	5,860
Total.....	26	121	96	19	276	43	17	51	5	85	26	11	1	1	1,170	130,491

PLACE OF NATIVITY.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.																
CITY OF BALTIMORE.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wals.	Germany.	France.	Spain.	Portugal.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Prussia.	Austria.	Russia.	Belgium.	Holland
1st ward.....	195	839	34	7	1,857	17	3	10	3	24	12	19	.....	3	1	3
2d ward.....	148	630	19	6	2,767	22	2	6	.....	12	2	61	.....	1	1	13
3d ward.....	105	710	28	4	375	16	.....	2	1	7	3	18	.....	1	3	6
4th ward.....	89	597	12	3	635	26	3	.....	.....	6	1	8	4	2	.....	9
5th ward.....	95	476	9	4	423	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14
6th ward.....	113	510	24	3	689	13	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	13
7th ward.....	83	412	23	3	778	14	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1
8th ward.....	175	1,092	26	6	1,123	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3
9th ward.....	71	640	20	2	768	36	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
10th ward.....	74	382	21	2	654	16	.....	.....	1	1	3	7	.....	3	.....	11
11th ward.....	122	1,228	46	2	403	19	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
12th ward.....	79	527	23	.....	820	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
13th ward.....	54	361	22	.....	624	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6	.....	.....	1
14th ward.....	93	519	40	1	773	11	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	8
15th ward.....	101	504	33	4	1,019	21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2
16th ward.....	51	235	25	1	519	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2
17th ward.....	61	475	23	60	1,440	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1
18th ward.....	144	728	40	.....	874	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19th ward.....	100	637	30	1	1,207	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1
20th ward.....	70	535	27	1	926	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,023	12,057	525	110	19,274	346	16	24	9	53	30	164	16	16	2	78

PLACE OF NATIVITY.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.															
CITY OF BALTIMORE.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Turkey.	Sandwich Islands.	Mexico.	British America.	South America.	West Indies.	Asia.	Africa.	Other countries.	On the sea.	Unknown.	Total born in foreign countries.	Aggregate.
1st ward.....	4	3				13	2	2		1	3		9	3,064	14,574
2d ward.....	2	3	1			10	2	12			5		5	3,750	9,407
3d ward.....	1	2				13	2	8	1		31			1,937	11,626
4th ward.....	18	1				8	1	22			38			1,483	7,377
5th ward.....	1	1				4		13			2	5	12	1,071	5,628
6th ward.....		1				3	1	10			3	1		1,377	8,911
7th ward.....	1	2				4		10			5		10	1,356	7,603
8th ward.....	2		2								13	6		2,459	8,875
9th ward.....	20	4				15	1			1	8			1,611	4,601
10th ward.....	12	3	2			2		11			2		6	1,213	4,792
11th ward.....	3	1		1	2	8	10	28		1		4	1	1,884	8,671
12th ward.....		8			2	8	6	18		1	4	1	5	1,536	9,125
13th ward.....	1	4				9		11			10	1	11	1,154	5,302
14th ward.....				1	1	5	4	14			1	3		1,423	7,234
15th ward.....		8				5		15			5	11	31	1,765	9,995
16th ward.....		3				4	1	3			1	2	25	882	5,744
17th ward.....	1	1				13		1	1		4	2		2,106	9,789
18th ward.....		1			1	17	1	13		1	17	4	1	1,861	11,578
19th ward.....		3				6		5		1		2	4	2,022	7,812
20th ward.....	1	1	5		1			15		1	1		5	1,604	7,464
Total.....	67	50	11	2	7	147	31	228	2	7	153	44	125	35,617	166,108

DEAF AND DUMB.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.										FREE COLORED.										Total Whites and Free Colored.
	Under 10.		10 and under 30.		30 and under 70.		70 and upwards.		Total Whites.		Under 10.		10 and under 30.		30 and under 70.		70 and upwards.		Total Free Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alleghany.....	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	9
An Arundel.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	70
Baltimore.....	9	4	12	13	9	12	...	...	30	29	...	4	2	3	...	2	...	...	3	9	7
Calvert.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Caroline.....	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Carroll.....	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cecil.....	...	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Charles.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dorchester.....	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7
Frederick.....	2	2	4	5	6	2	...	...	12	9	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	23
Harford.....	2	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Kent.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Montgomery.....	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Prince George.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Queen Ann.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	6	3	...	12
Somerset.....	1	2	6	4	5	9	...	...	15	15	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	3	...	33
St. Mary's.....	2	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
Talbot.....	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Washington.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Worcester.....	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Total.....	22	14	47	38	34	39	.....	1	103	92	2	5	7	8	8	3	2	1	19	17	231

DEAF AND DUMB.

COUNTIES.	WHO CANNOT READ AND WRITE.										PLACE OF BIRTH.				SLAVES.														Aggregate Number.		
	WHITES.								FREE COLORED.		Aggregate Number.	Born in the State.	Born in the United States.	Born in Foreign Countries.	Unknown.	Having Occupations															
	20 and under 30.		30 and upwards.		Total Whites.	20 and under 30.		30 and upwards.		Total Free Colored.							Under 10.		10 and under 30.		30 and under 70.		70 and upwards.		Total Slaves.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Alleghany											7	7	2																10		
Ann Arundel											32	32	9	6															71		
Baltimore				5	5			1		2	5	5																	2		
Calvert											3	3																	3		
Caroline	1			1	2						7	7																	8		
Carroll				2	2						6	6	2																8		
Cecil											1	1																	3		
Charles											5	5	2																7		
Dorchester											21	21		1	1														25		
Frederick			3	1	4						7	7		3	1	4													11		
Harford											3	3																	7		
Kent											5	5																	1		
Montgomery											1	1																	1		
Prince George											1	1																	1		
Queen Ann								2			12	12																	12		
Somer-et.	1		3	6	10			1	1		33	33																	34		
St. Mary's	1	1			2						11	11																	13		
Talbot											6	6																	10		
Washington											4	4																	4		
Worcester		3			3						7	7	1																8		
Total.....	3	4	6	15	28	4	1	2	7	35	200	16	12	3	10		1	4	6	3	8	1				15	8		234		

BLIND.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.										FREE COLORED.							
	Under 10 years.		10 and under 30		30 and under 70		70 and upwards.		Total Whites.		Under 10 years.		10 and under 30		30 and under 70			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Alleghany.....					3	1	1	1	4	2								
Ann Arundel.....	3	1			1	3	1	3	5	7								
Baltimore.....		4	7	4	14	17	9	8	30	33			2	4	4	8		
Calvert.....									1									
Caroline.....									1									
Carroll.....					4	3	2	3	6	6								
Cecil.....			1		2	2		1	3	3								1
Charles.....								1		1								
Dorchester.....			1	2	6	3		3	7	8			1		1			
Frederick.....	1	1		1	3	5		1	4	8					1	1		
Harford.....					1	1			1	1			1	1				
Kent.....					1	1			1	1					1	1		
Montgomery.....			1		1		2	1	4	1					2	1		
Prince George.....	1			1	1			1	3	1				1				
Queen Ann.....	1								1		1					1		
Somerset.....		1			3	4	1		4	5				1		1		
St. Mary's.....					3				5							1		
Talbot.....			2		1	4			6	5								
Washington.....		1		4	1	4	3	1	4	10								1
Worcester.....			1	1	3	3	1	1	5	5						1		
Total.....	7	8	15	14	51	51	23	24	96	97	1		4	7	14	13		

BLIND.

COUNTIES.	FREE COLORED.				Total Whites and Free Colored.	PLACE OF BIRTH.				SLAVES.										Aggregate number.
	70 and upwards.		Total Free Colored.			Born in the State.	Born in the U. States.	Born in foreign countries.	Unknown.	Under 10 years.		10 and under 30.		30 and under 70.		70 and upwards.		Total Slaves.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alleghany.....					6	2	1	3				1		1				1	1	8
Ann Arundel.....		3		3	15	13	1	1				2	1	1		4	1	5	4	24
Baltimore.....	3	2	9	14	86	60	4	22							2		3			89
Calvert.....			1	1	3	3								1			1	1		5
Caroline.....			3		4	4										2	1	1		4
Carroll.....			1	1	2	14	12	1	1											14
Cecil.....	1	1	1	1	8	5	1	2												8
Charles.....					1	1														1
Dorchester.....			2		17	17						1		3				4		18
Frederick.....	1	4	2	5	19	19								1				1		19
Harford.....			1	1	4	4														4
Kent.....	1		2	1	5	4		1					1						1	6
Montgomery.....	2	1	4	2	11	10	1					1						2	3	16
Prince George.....		2		3	7	7								1	1	2		1	3	11
Queen Ann.....		1	2	1	4	3	1													4
Somerset.....		1	1	2	12	12								1	2		1	1	3	16
St. Mary's.....	1		2		7	4	2	1				1				1	1	3	1	11
Talbot.....		1		1	12	11	1						1	1	1		1	1	3	16
Washington.....			2	1	17	14	1	2												17
Worcester.....	1		2		12	12														12
Total.....	11	21	30	41	264	217	14	33				3	5	9	7	10	9	22	21	307

INSANE.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.														FREE COLORED.									
	Under 10 years.		10 and under 20.		20 and under 40.		40 and under 60.		60 and under 80.		80 and upwards.		Total Whites.		Under 10 years.		10 and under 20.		20 and under 40.		40 and under 60.		60 and under 80.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alleghany.....					1		2	1	1				4	1										
Ann Arundel.....			1	1	1	1	3	1	1				6	3										
Baltimore.....			7	9	65	60	38	60	7	21	2	3	119	153					5	11	1	5		
Calvert.....																								
Caroline.....						3								3										
Carroll.....						2		4		1			2	9										
Cecil.....				1		1			4				4	6										
Charles.....								1					1	1										
Dorchester.....				1		2			1				4	4		1								
Frederick.....	2		6	1	14	10	12	10	4	2		1	38	24		1	1	1		2	1			
Harford.....					1	3	1	1				1	6	5										
Kent.....						1							2	3			1		1		1			
Montgomery.....						1		2				1	4	7										
Prince George.....						1		1					3	7										
Queen Ann.....						2		2	1	1	2		5	7										
Somerset.....						2	1	4	1	4	1		10	3					1	1				
St. Mary's.....						1	2	3	2			1	5	4		1		1			2	1		
Talbot.....				1		1	1	1	1	1			3	3										
Washington.....			1	1	7	4	6	4	1	4		2	15	15								2		1
Worcester.....																								
Total.....	2		15	15	102	98	75	94	29	36	3	8	226	251	3	1	4	1	7	16	7	10	1	1

INSANE.

COUNTIES.	FREE COLORED				Total Whites and Free Colored.	PLACE OF BIRTH.				SLAVES.												Aggregate Number.			
	80 and upwards.		Total Free Colored.			Born in the State.	Born in the United States.	Born in foreign countries.	Unknown.	Under 10.		10 and under 20.		20 and under 40.		40 and under 60.		60 and under 80.		80 and upwards.			Total Slaves.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Alleghany.....					5	3	2															5			
Ann Arundel.....					10	9	1															11			
Baltimore.....			6	16	294	163	51	44	30				1		1		1					297			
Calvert.....																						1			
Caroline.....					3	3									1		1					3			
Carroll.....					11	9	2															11			
Cecil.....					10	2	2															10			
Charles.....			1		2	2						1						1				6			
Dorchester.....					5	5																5			
Frederick.....			2	4	68	64	3	1					1	1								70			
Harford.....			3		14	13	1															14			
Kent.....			3		8	7			1													8			
Montgomery.....					11	11																13			
Prince George.....				1	4	4																5			
Queen Ann.....				2	14	14									1		1					15			
Somerset.....			1		16	15			1				1	1						2	1	19			
St. Mary's.....				4	14	14							1	1			1			1		17			
Talbot.....				1	7	7							2	1								9			
Washington.....					33	24	3	5	1						1							34			
Worcester.....																									
Total....	1		23	29	529	381	65	50	33				1	5	3	5	1	4	3	1	1		9	15	553

IDIOTIC.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.														FREE COLORED.									
	Under 10.		10 and under 20.		20 and under 40.		40 and under 60.		60 and under 80.		80 and upwards.		Total Whites.		Under 10.		10 and under 20.		20 and under 40.		40 and under 60.		60 and under 80.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alleghany.....					1	2			1				3	1										
Ann Arundel.....	1		3	2	4	6	3	3	6		2		11	16			3		2					
Baltimore.....	2	3	9	8	13	8	7	2	2	3		1	33	25	2	1	1	2	4	3	1			1
Calvert.....													1											
Caroline.....			1		1		1										1	1		1				
Carroll.....					4	5	1		4	2				9				1	3					
Cecil.....	1	1	2	2	9		6	2	1				19	7			1		2			2		
Charles.....					1	3	1						2	1										
Dorchester.....													3	2										
Frederick.....	1		3	3	4	5	2	1		2			10	11							2			
Harford.....					2	5	3	3					5	8					1	1	1			
Kent.....				1	1	3	1		1				3	4										
Montgomery.....					2					2			6	2	1									
Prince George.....					4	2	1						5	2			1							
Queen Ann.....				1									1	1					1	1				
Somerset.....			2		1		1						4	5										
St. Mary's.....	2	4	2	3		2	1	1					5	10	1		1							
Talbot.....					2								2	2							2			
Washington.....		1	1	3	5	3	3	5	1				10	12	1				1		1	1		
Worcester.....			2	2	7	4	3	3	1	1			13	10			1		1	1				
Total.....	7	9	27	27	66	47	39	27	8	10		1	147	121	5	1	6	7	14	9	7	3		1

IDIOTIC.

COUNTIES.	FREE COLORED.				Total Whites and Free Colored.	PLACE OF BIRTH.				SLAVES.												Aggregate Number.			
	80 and upwards.		Total Free Colored.			Born in the State.	Born in the United States.	Born in Foreign Coun-tries.	Unknown.	Under 10.		10 and under 20.		20 and under 40.		40 and under 60.		60 and under 80.		80 and upwards.			Total Slaves.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Alleghany.....					4	2	1	1															4		
Ann Arundel.....					32	30	1	1			2	1	1	1		2		1			4	4	40		
Baltimore.....			5	7	73	59	2	10	2			2	2				1		1			3	76		
Calvert.....			1		2	2					1		1										4		
Caroline.....			3	2	8	2								1	1								9		
Carroll.....			3	1	21	19								1							1		22		
Cecil.....				5	31	23	5	1	2														31		
Charles.....					3	3					2	1		1							2	2	7		
Dorchester.....					5	5																	5		
Frederick.....			2		23	23					1		2								3		26		
Harford.....			2	1	16	15	1							2							2		18		
Kent.....					7	7										1						1	8		
Montgomery.....			1		9	9					2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1				6	5	20	
Prince George.....				1	8	7	1				3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1				8	4	20	
Queen Ann.....			1	1	2	2					1		1	1	2								4	7	
Somerset.....					6	6							1	1	1	1						2	2	10	
St. Mary's.....			2		17	17							2	1	1							3	1	21	
Talbot.....			2		4	4					1	1	1			1	2				1	3	4	11	
Washington.....			1	1	24	21	3					1		1			1						1	1	26
Worcester.....			1	2	26	25	1							2								2		28	
Total.....			32	21	321	287	17	13	4	6	6	13	11	14	8	7	4	1	1	1	41	31		393	

RECAPITULATION.

	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			SLAVES.			Aggregate Number.	PLACE OF BIRTH.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Born in the State.	Born in the United States.	Born in Foreign Countries.	Unknown.
DEAF AND DUMB.....	103	92	195	19	17	36	15	8	23	254	200	16	12	3
BLIND.....	96	97	193	30	41	71	22	21	43	307	217	14	33	.....
INSANE.....	226	251	477	23	29	52	9	15	24	553	351	65	50	33
IDIOTIC.....	147	121	268	32	21	53	41	31	72	393	287	17	13	4
TOTAL.....	572	561	1,133	104	108	212	87	75	162	1,507	1,085	112	108	40

MANUMITTED AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.

COUNTIES.	Manumitted.	Fugitives.	COUNTIES.	Manumitted.	Fugitives.
Alleghany .....	.....	5	Harford	30	37
Ann Arundel.....	365	48	Kent	2	10
Baltimore.....	33	54	Montgomery .....	.....	9
Calvert.....	1	1	Prince George.....	.....	16
Caroline.....	1	3	Queen Ann.....	4	17
Charles.....	2	6	Somerset.....	.....	1
Dorchester.....	30	.....	Talbot.....	7	22
Frederick.....	18	35	Washington.....	.....	15
				493	379

PROFESSIONS, OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Actors	18	Furriers	6	Pattern makers	52
Agents	239	Gardeners and florists	477	Pavers	127
Agricultural implement makers	342	Gas fitters	14	Peddlers	154
Architects	20	Gas makers	52	Perfumers	5
Artists	52	Giders	24	Physicians	942
Auctioneers	26	Glass manufacturers	81	Pilots	101
Astrologists	2	Glovers	92	Planters	410
Bakers and confectioners	773	Glue makers	35	Plasterers	469
Bank officers	73	Goldsmiths	19	Platers	11
Barbers	235	Grocers	737	Plumbers	59
Barkeepers	174	Gunsmiths	81	Potters	106
Basket makers	73	Hair workers	14	Powder manufacturers	272
Bell hangers	8	Harness makers and saddlers	638	Printers	383
Blacksmiths	2,425	Hatters	330	Provision dealers	25
Bleachers	4	Hosiery	8	Publishers	14
Blind makers	14	Ice dealers	13	Porters	468
Block and pump makers	102	India rubber manufacturers	17	Quarrymen	45
Boarding-house keepers	54	Innkeepers	697	Regalia makers	72
Boatmen and watermen	65	Iron forges, workers in	90	Riggers	76
Boiler makers	281	“ foundries ..do.	535	Riveted hose makers	9
Bone dust makers	59	“ furnaces ..do.	1,351	Rope makers	119
Bookbinders	16	“ rolling mills ..do.	175	Sailmakers	119
Booksellers and stationers	78	“ workers, all other	253	Sailing-masters	22
Boutlers	73	Japanners	3	Scavengers	20
Boutlers	48	Jewelers	54	Servants	1,881
Brass founders and workers	85	Laborers	26,577	Ship builders	673
Brewers	81	Lamp makers	8	“ joiners	82
Brick makers	1,381	Last makers	23	“ smiths	109
Bridge makers	7	Lawyers	580	Shot manufacturers	10
Brokers and bankers	81	Lime burners	46	Silversmiths	76
Broom makers	26	Lithographers	20	Soap-stone workers	30
Brush makers	46	Locksmiths	94	Soldiers	123
Butchers	879	Looking-glass and picture frame makers	30	Spinnors	35
Button makers	54	Lumbermen	179	Steam engine makers	330
Cabinet and chair makers	1,071	Machinists	301	Steel manufacturers	2
Carpenters and builders	5,244	Mariners	8,747	Stone and marble cutters	430
Carpet makers	46	Marketmen	164	Stove makers	413
Carriers	112	Masons and bricklayers	1,217	Straw workers	3
Carters	969	Match makers	8	Students	746
Carvers	37	Mathematical instrument makers	12	Stevadores	45
Caulkers	203	Measurers	469	Sugar refiners	19
Chandlers	202	Mechanics	3,469	Surgical instrument makers	8
Chemists	118	Mills—bark	33	Surveyors	33
Clerks	3,256	“ clover	4	Tailors	5,294
Clergymen	430	“ coffee and spice ..do.	14	Tanners	479
Clock makers	14	“ flour and grist ..do.	687	Teachers	799
Coach and car makers	429	“ planing	53	Teamsters	144
Collectors	94	“ plaster	14	Telegraph operators	54
Comb makers	29	“ saw	304	Tinsmiths	361
Conveyancers	44	“ sumac	13	Tobaccoists and cigar makers	849
Composition workers	12	Milliners	262	Traders	600
Coopers	1,199	Millstone manufacturers	9	Trunk makers	30
Coppersmiths	82	Millwrights	102	Turners	138
Cord wainers	3,832	Mineral water makers	22	Type cutters and foundries	22
Cork cutters	4	Miners	526	Umbrella manufacturers	51
Cotton manufacturers	3,247	Morocco dressers	60	Upholsters	76
Curriers	108	Moulders	294	Varnish manufacturers	11
Cutters	39	Musical instrument makers	169	Watchmen	208
Daguerreotypists	21	Musicians	59	Watchmakers	98
Danymen	100	Music teachers	24	Weavers	342
Dentists	79	Nail manufacturers	203	Weighmasters	5
Distillers	52	Officers of the State and of the United States	589	Wheelwrights	805
Draughtsmen	7	Oil cloth manufacturers	5	Whip makers	36
Drivers	744	Oil makers	18	White lead manufacturers	20
Drovers	30	Opticians	5	Whitesmiths	33
Druggists and apothecaries	218	Organ builders	18	Wig makers	12
Dyers	43	Ostlers	124	Wire makers and workers	24
Edge tool makers	55	Oversers	474	Woollen manufacturers	378
Engineers	327	Oystermen	113	Manufacturers (not specified)	261
Engravers	25	Painters and glaziers	809	Mechanics (not specified)	250
Farmers	26,324	Paper and band-box makers	39	Engaged on railroads and steam-boats	123
File makers	32	Paper hangers	133	Other occupations	1,339
Fire-engine makers	59	Paper manufacturers	186		
Fire-work makers	166	Paper stainers	117		
Fishermen	68	Patent medicine makers	7	Total number of persons having occupations in Maryland	131,910
Fringe makers	14				
Fullers	14				

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

COUNTIES.	ACRES OF LAND.		Cash value of farm.	Value of farming implements and machinery.	LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1850.					
	Improved.	Unimproved.			Horses.	Asses and mules.	Milch cows.	Working oxen.	Other cattle.	Sheep.
Alleghany.....	72,577	144,695	\$2,519,858	\$60,368	2,902	9	4,207	89	6,257	12,439
Ann Arundel.....	222,228	126,955	6,723,374	212,984	5,793	686	5,577	3,071	5,389	14,075
Baltimore.....	173,106	119,551	10,242,218	316,013	5,962	418	9,024	741	3,211	9,922
Calvert.....	65,980	45,611	1,534,050	34,938	1,773	174	1,459	1,640	2,266	5,297
Caroline.....	117,300	54,801	1,105,295	32,932	1,881	180	1,870	1,141	2,663	3,570
Carroll.....	153,519	65,252	5,337,282	203,298	5,027	34	6,483	58	3,044	6,557
Cecil.....	115,866	63,621	5,224,556	107,184	3,254	80	4,184	1,522	4,939	4,705
Charles.....	126,322	115,120	2,472,279	57,785	2,698	744	2,895	2,988	5,899	10,116
Dorchester.....	112,521	113,650	2,708,681	58,758	2,352	100	2,758	3,015	7,173	7,498
Frederick.....	252,129	94,379	10,605,814	290,921	8,949	59	9,519	1,050	7,919	12,483
Hartford.....	123,094	86,509	4,177,047	156,114	3,662	224	5,003	1,515	4,113	8,424
Kent.....	125,310	41,103	3,047,309	92,702	2,985	206	3,083	899	3,373	6,826
Montgomery.....	162,815	111,122	3,084,361	134,179	4,118	93	4,519	724	3,523	9,780
Prince George.....	191,553	92,178	5,565,751	125,656	4,245	567	3,893	3,072	4,136	11,650
Queen Ann.....	156,926	48,603	2,815,713	81,545	3,455	593	3,333	1,478	4,376	8,168
St. Mary's.....	100,216	107,652	2,282,336	70,125	2,715	186	2,657	2,652	4,664	7,399
Somerset.....	127,626	146,434	3,140,325	65,368	2,367	338	3,395	4,074	6,646	10,477
Talbot.....	114,109	55,312	3,750,845	107,101	2,931	566	3,202	1,567	4,794	7,869
Washington.....	159,851	60,878	8,419,596	182,346	6,166	4	5,535	12	7,324	9,736
Worcester.....	124,947	142,819	2,421,855	64,126	2,449	363	3,360	2,827	6,786	10,911
Total.....	2,797,905	1,836,445	\$87,178,545	\$2,463,443	75,681	5,644	86,859	34,135	98,595	177,902

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1850.		PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.						
	Swine.	Value of live stock.	Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bushels of.	Indian corn, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Tobacco, pounds of.	Wool, pounds of.	Pigs and beans, bushels of.
Alleghany.....	7,877	\$270,070	73,525	29,187	101,773	163,943	.....	25,244	67
Ann Arundel.....	29,989	589,515	360,923	11,439	925,448	147,263	4,523,340	22,685	1,202
Baltimore.....	21,677	655,743	234,187	15,236	755,224	280,288	20	19,745	825
Calvert.....	9,350	160,496	67,489	2,492	351,890	23,644	3,109,258	14,773	130
Caroline.....	9,218	167,365	42,879	13,708	355,520	17,422	.....	9,297	.....
Carroll.....	19,227	493,547	265,007	27,378	343,008	223,179	165,332	14,711	176
Cecil.....	9,767	377,135	168,112	232	410,060	208,380	.....	17,373	83
Charles.....	16,815	233,266	149,533	4,307	458,348	25,684	2,862,300	30,928	868
Dorchester.....	16,442	288,419	137,470	2,300	55,000	8,496	125	20,113	766
Frederick.....	38,606	813,885	731,684	49,878	782,603	180,922	175,394	32,232	573
Hartford.....	14,342	444,400	186,421	2,010	516,537	220,012	.....	21,072	118
Kent.....	11,756	288,069	194,860	200	556,731	136,206	.....	21,312	620
Montgomery.....	16,332	394,678	164,108	5,157	396,947	168,240	426,995	28,961	589
Prince George.....	20,193	492,650	231,687	18,491	1,590,045	67,286	.....	43,409	1,004
Queen Ann.....	11,619	339,092	173,003	9,614	697,159	59,885	8,880,851	28,730	540
St. Mary's.....	14,690	281,263	156,369	486	378,461	33,590	.....	19,774	450
Somerset.....	25,204	381,127	58,248	340	718,073	17,776	1,763,882	28,928	2,380
Talbot.....	15,551	393,855	272,963	561	621,980	15,268	.....	27,416	835
Washington.....	21,345	568,680	809,093	32,940	368,056	102,869	.....	35,601	.....
Worcester.....	19,911	294,379	17,119	58	721,768	87,798	.....	25,134	1,590
Total.....	352,911	\$7,987,634	4,494,680	226,014	11,104,631	2,242,151	21,407,497	480,226	12,816

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

COUNTIES.	PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.										
	Irish potatoes, bushels of.	Sweet potatoes, bushels of.	Barley, bushels of.	Buckwheat, bushels of.	Value of orchard pro- ducts in dollars.	Wine, gallons of.	Value of produce of market gardens.	Butter, pounds of.	Cheese, pounds of.	Hay, tons of.	Clover seed, bushels of.
Alleghany.....	21,920	.....	100	19,887	\$6,714	65	\$475	231,038	880	10,896	7
Ann Arundel.....	51,871	257	.....	4,498	32,437	465	57,774	170,620	57	5,580	668
Baltimore.....	141,119	.....	205	12,299	8,045	56	115,690	355,700	10	21,810	573
Calvert.....	2,658	1,740	.....	.....	922	.....	.....	26,787	.....	112	.....
Caroline.....	11,386	6,478	.....	.....	580	.....	.....	41,864	.....	50	.....
Carroll.....	48,002	434	.....	5,765	11,166	99	.....	444,759	1,150	20,771	2,271
Cecil.....	45,812	427	6	15,673	5,837	.....	125	279,078	1,225	9,288	2,777
Charles.....	11,752	3,631	50	13	591	.....	1,202	43,215	.....	235	5
Dorchester.....	22,176	16,065	.....	46	6,341	.....	513	84,816	.....	40	1
Frederick.....	53,004	929	40	1,169	17,062	198	4,202	723,064	500	23,538	2,931
Harford.....	56,470	45	76	34,180	9,507	56	336	236,825	.....	12,837	2,547
Kent.....	44,653	1,820	.....	695	20,715	.....	1,240	46,122	.....	856	332
Montgomery.....	49,399	121	56	6,083	8,513	75	4,470	245,297	.....	8,588	1,036
Prince George.....	47,458	4,045	43	1,646	8,202	10	13,281	100,947	153	5,557	50
Queen Ann.....	20,959	3,782	77	646	3,428	20	197	97,183	.....	652	3
St. Mary's.....	19,447	7,390	.....	79	6,262	39	50	71,950	.....	441	.....
Somerset.....	25,439	119,994	.....	.....	1,713	.....	634	99,473	.....	7,082	.....
Talbot.....	33,551	15,366	10	717	4,922	343	555	97,585	.....	663	28
Washington.....	22,460	48	82	239	8,217	5	100	341,798	.....	14,860	1,988
Worcester.....	35,403	26,401	.....	36	2,877	.....	25	68,039	.....	13,800	.....
Total.....	764,939	208,993	745	103,671	\$164,051	1,431	\$200,569	4,202,160	3,925	157,956	15,217

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

COUNTIES.	PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.											
	Other grass seeds, bush- els of.	Hops, pounds of.	HEMP.		Flax, pounds of.	Flaxseed, bushels of.	Silk cocoons, pounds of.	Maple sugar, pounds of.	Molasses, gallons of.	Beeswax and honey, pounds of.	Value of home-made manufactures.	Value of animals slaugh- tered.
			Dew-rotted, tons of.	Water-rotted, tons of.								
Alleghany.....					1,517	5		47,740	1,430	6,451	\$9,397	\$57,587
Ann Arundel.....	158	376			635	32				5,379	2,885	62,266
Baltimore.....	200									2,555	10	108,808
Calvert.....					45						5,941	46,864
Caroline.....											593	40,367
Carroll.....	450	6	30		3,696	394	1			1,900	3,303	186,246
Cecil.....	200	39	3		155	11	2			1,113	634	77,868
Charles.....										1,243	13,408	71,481
Dorchester.....	37	10				88				81	3,287	84,878
Frederick.....	545	609			2,673	125	2			4,315	2,384	239,554
Harford.....	170	20			262	15				4,286	5,051	100,560
Kent.....		25	5		6					1,495	400	60,118
Montgomery.....	49	170			5,510	701	21			4,334	9,802	99,393
Prince George.....	20	25								250	3,331	103,351
Queen Ann.....	18	134			610	61	11			4,765	1,820	75,909
St. Mary's.....		255			1,849	76				3,994	14,095	86,107
Somerset.....			25		790	38				16,533	11,115	112,490
Talbot.....	35	169			140	1				6,448	2,154	97,956
Washington.....	679	29				3				244		141,736
Worcester.....					15,688	896	2			9,416	22,218	101,221
Total.....	2,561	1,870	63		35,686	2,446	39	47,740	1,430	74,802	\$111,828	\$1,954,800

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	ALLEGHANY COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Cabinet makers.....	2	\$3,600	\$2,525	Hand....	10	.....	\$304	.....	\$9,700
Cigar makers.....	2	4,500	2,159	Do.....	3	6	75	\$48	7,241
Factories, woollen.....	2	5,500	950	Water....	14	.....	275	.....	3,700
Fire-brick makers.....	1	10,000	5,400	Steam....	10	.....	300	.....	27,000
Foundries.....	1	20,000	30,000	Do.....	40	.....	800	.....	44,000
Furnaces.....	1	20,000	30,000	Do.....	50	.....	450	.....	50,000
Mills, saw.....	4	8,300	3,850	Do & water	26	.....	556	.....	38,000
Mining, coal.....	3	695,000	.....	Steam....	210	.....	5,450	.....	196,000
Railroad machinery.....	1	10,000	9,314	Do.....	16	.....	480	.....	33,550
Tanners.....	7	63,200	46,650	Do.....	38	.....	546	.....	82,200
Totals for Alleghany county.....	24	\$750,100	\$130,848	.....	397	6	\$9,236	\$48	\$491,391

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	ANN ARUNDEL COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Annual value of products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implements	17	\$3,950	\$5,727	Hand.	37	.....	\$602	.....	\$15,600
Bakers, &c.	2	1,000	3,584	Do.	3	1	40	\$8	6,900
Blacksmiths.	30	6,795	8,631	Do.	65	.....	912	.....	29,775
Boat builders.	1	100	900	Do.	1	.....	30	.....	1,500
Boot and shoe makers.	12	4,350	5,849	Do.	41	7	776	43	16,600
Cabinet makers	3	2,500	2,500	Do.	7	.....	160	.....	6,000
Carpenters.	18	3,375	5,375	Do.	44	.....	954	.....	29,750
Clothing and tailors.	6	4,600	12,000	Do.	15	16	214	77	11,500
Coach makers.	1	400	180	Do.	3	.....	30	.....	1,000
Coopers.	7	1,700	2,070	Do.	22	.....	359	.....	6,460
Factories, cotton.	2	125,000	126,600	Water.	83	231	1,425	2,495	207,500
“ woolen.	1	300	1,860	Do.	6	.....	50	.....	3,500
Furnaces, iron.	3	115,000	60,600	Steam.	195	.....	2,366	.....	168,600
Granite cutters.	2	500	3,550	Hand.	17	.....	440	.....	2,060
Lime kilns.	8	2,350	6,460	Kiln.	20	.....	234	.....	10,410
Machinists.	1	2,500	3,320	Water.	6	.....	150	.....	6,000
Mills, clover.	1	150	.....	Do.	1	.....	8	.....	2,000
“ flour.	4	88,500	289,450	Do.	18	.....	580	.....	315,925
“ grist.	13	15,950	26,595	Do.	18	.....	271	.....	31,180
“ paper.	2	1,200	1,426	Do.	5	.....	76	.....	5,600
“ saw.	13	12,300	8,340	Do.	16	.....	263	.....	27,650
Mining, iron.	5	3,950	.....	Hand.	67	.....	897	.....	25,100
Printers.	2	3,700	1,305	Do.	9	1	200	2	3,650
Saddlers, &c.	4	1,800	2,940	Do.	10	.....	245	.....	6,100
Tinners.	1	300	645	Do.	3	.....	65	.....	900
Totals for Ann Arundel county . . .	159	\$402,570	\$599,537	.....	712	256	\$11,347	\$2,625	\$937,260

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

FIRST WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.									
NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw material.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Bakers.....	9	\$4,100	\$30,007	Hand....	26	.....	\$471	.....	\$47,600
Blacksmiths.....	4	1,050	1,549	Do.....	9	.....	200	.....	9,300
Block and pump makers.....	3	1,900	1,570	Do.....	9	.....	306	.....	6,000
Boat builders.....	2	5,300	3,600	Do.....	10	.....	450	.....	12,800
Boot and shoe makers.....	34	12,350	25,704	Do.....	131	47	2,815	\$366	67,375
Brewers.....	2	1,000	5,985	Do.....	6	.....	114	.....	8,400
Cabinet makers.....	5	1,300	2,133	Do.....	11	.....	224	.....	5,850
Carpenters and builders.....	6	21,200	38,990	Do.....	117	.....	3,569	.....	113,500
Cigar makers.....	9	4,460	8,173	Do.....	32	.....	675	.....	23,550
Clothiers, etc.....	10	37,950	41,025	Do.....	140	118	2,016	1,215	129,950
Coopers.....	4	3,200	3,075	Do.....	14	.....	408	.....	8,000
Cordage.....	1	3,000	3,530	Do.....	9	.....	300	.....	9,000
Carrier.....	1	4,000	10,050	Do.....	2	.....	75	.....	12,000
Earthen ware, etc.....	2	11,000	3,837	Do.....	33	.....	1,070	.....	23,000
Forges.....	1	30,000	24,600	Steam.....	35	.....	1,000	.....	60,000
Foundries, brass.....	1	5,000	4,070	Do.....	7	.....	125	.....	8,000
Furnaces, iron.....	1	7,500	84,850	Do.....	375	.....	7,500	.....	140,000
Glass works.....	1	30,000	8,000	Hand.....	14	.....	726	.....	36,000
Hat and cap makers.....	1	600	740	Do.....	2	.....	100	.....	3,500
Looking-glass and gilt frame.....	1	200	700	Do.....	1	.....	48	.....	1,400
Mills, bone dust.....	1	2,000	7,123	Steam.....	8	.....	200	.....	12,000
“ coffee and spice.....	1	100	300	Do.....	2	.....	28	.....	1,560
“ planing.....	1	7,500	20,850	Do.....	12	.....	300	.....	41,250
“ saw.....	2	7,000	16,400	Do.....	16	.....	410	.....	28,625
Milliners.....	3	1,500	4,585	Hand.....	.....	23	.....	180	11,500
Or makers.....	1	2,000	800	Do.....	4	.....	160	.....	10,000
Plumbers.....	3	3,500	10,400	Do.....	16	.....	490	.....	17,250
Railroad machinery.....	2	21,500	8,107	Steam.....	31	.....	1,212	.....	23,000
Saddle and harness makers.....	1	150	500	Hand.....	2	.....	60	.....	1,800
Sail makers.....	4	1,000	12,900	Do.....	14	1	515	15	20,280
Ship builders.....	6	24,000	86,200	Do.....	188	.....	7,832	.....	267,000
“ joiners.....	3	3,500	12,650	Do.....	31	.....	1,470	.....	39,000
“ smiths.....	4	5,750	5,052	Do.....	42	.....	992	.....	26,000
Tinners.....	3	2,500	2,860	Do.....	8	.....	162	.....	7,150
Umbrella makers.....	1	200	500	Do.....	1	1	20	10	1,300
Weavers.....	2	600	650	Do.....	2	.....	40	.....	1,000
Wheelwrights.....	1	1,550	1,550	Do.....	5	.....	124	.....	4,000
White and lock smiths.....	1	1,500	2,110	Do.....	5	.....	148	.....	6,000
Total for First ward.....	138	\$269,410	\$502,045	.....	1,371	190	\$36,362	\$1,786	\$1,229,840

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	SECOND WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual prod-ucts.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male la-bor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Bakers and confectioners.....	11	\$3,875	\$21,920	Hand....	27	1	\$630	\$10	\$37,025
Basket makers.....	4	250	523	Do.....	12		261		5,550
Blacksmiths.....	4	2,300	1,728	Do.....	11		302		11,350
Block and pump makers.....	4	4,350	1,640	Do.....	11		409		8,800
Boat builders.....	2	2,300	1,155	Do.....	5		181		3,850
Boot and shoe makers.....	41	12,725	40,185	Do.....	135	58	2,688	451	97,020
Brewers.....	6	2,950	14,840	Do.....	15		355		26,500
Cabinet makers.....	15	3,610	7,148	Do.....	39		917		24,700
Cage makers.....	1	75	75	Do.....	2		35		850
Carvers.....	2	600	435	Do.....	6		168		4,300
Cigar makers.....	13	12,550	20,482	Do.....	51		1,252		43,436
Clothiers, etc.....	37	31,955	84,297	Do.....	188	180	3,698	1,607	185,570
Coopers.....	4	950	2,520	Do.....	18		385		9,271
Coppersmiths.....	2	800	907	Do.....	5		156		4,100
Curriers.....	1	1,000	8,563	Do.....	2		63		10,000
Foundries, brass.....	1	3,000	10,384	Steam.....	9		288		20,000
" iron.....	2	6,500	15,306	Do.....	32		1,100		29,740
Fringe weavers.....	1	150	400	Loom.....	1	1	40	20	1,800
Hat and cap makers.....	6	3,850	7,065	Hand.....	9	46	281	488	20,800
Instrument makers.....	2	2,100	940	Do.....	3		110		3,400
Machinists.....	2	35,000	21,925	Steam.....	82		2,210		110,000
Mills, rolling.....	1	60,000	123,039	Do.....	96		3,000		171,531
" planing.....	1	10,000	36,235	Do.....	12		290		58,240
" saw.....	1	1,000	4,000	Do.....	3		90		6,500
Milliners.....	5	825	6,960	Hand.....		39		390	16,300
Patent medicines.....	1	150	600	Do.....	1		40		1,000
Plumbers.....	4	3,550	8,495	Do.....	15		520		18,000
Screw dock.....	1	30,000	4,750	Steam.....	15		580		15,000
Ship builders.....	4	30,000	60,735	Do.....	187		8,060		225,000
" joiners.....	6	7,100	10,780	Hand.....	34		1,223		32,500
" smiths.....	3	5,500	4,480	Do.....	19		485		23,000
Silver smiths.....	2			Do.....	2		90		6,700
Tinners.....	4	1,075	2,574	Do.....	9		224		8,590
Upholsterers.....	1	150	690	Do.....	2	1	36	10	1,200
Weavers.....	4	750	6,030	Do.....	9		192		6,900
Total for Second ward.....	199	\$280,990	\$531,806	.....	1,067	326	\$30,364	\$2,976	\$1,248,823

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	THIRD WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Bakers, etc.....	13	\$6,600	\$37,181	Hand....	26	.....	\$558	.....	\$59,338
Blacksmiths.....	4	1,300	1,604	Do.....	29	.....	212	.....	7,923
Boot and shoe makers.....	16	2,000	9,250	Do.....	3	12	806	\$76	25,663
Cabinet makers.....	8	13,300	6,650	Do.....	26	.....	759	.....	24,250
Carpenters.....	19	9,555	50,730	Do.....	86	.....	2,605	.....	113,700
Cigar makers.....	8	3,700	9,300	Do.....	21	.....	560	.....	15,400
Clothiers.....	3	1,000	6,800	Do.....	13	13	297	136	21,930
Earthen ware.....	1	20,000	2,300	Do.....	14	.....	350	.....	20,000
Hat and cap makers.....	1	300	1,200	Do.....	.....	8	.....	64	2,460
Last makers.....	1	.....	300	Do.....	1	.....	36	.....	1,200
Milliners.....	8	2,600	7,600	Do.....	.....	20	.....	198	20,100
Paper stainers.....	1	500	900	Do.....	2	.....	48	.....	2,000
Printing and publishing.....	1	800	1,500	Press, etc.	5	.....	140	.....	3,925
Saddlers.....	1	10,000	1,000	Hand.....	5	.....	100	.....	4,000
Silversmiths, jewelers, and watch makers.....	1	500	900	Do.....	1	.....	40	.....	1,200
Tanners.....	1	1,000	6,000	Do.....	4	.....	80	.....	10,000
Tinners.....	1	100	408	Do.....	5	.....	30	.....	920
Upholsterers.....	2	800	1,800	Do.....	5	.....	176	.....	6,000
Weavers, carpet.....	1	200	600	Do.....	2	.....	32	.....	1,500
Totals for Third ward.....	91	\$77,255	\$145,323	.....	258	53	\$6,852	\$474	\$341,509

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	FOURTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Bakers, etc.	12	\$10,300	\$29,200	Hand	25		\$568		\$52,332
Blacksmiths.	4	5,700	9,932	Do.	20		570		25,000
Bookbinders.	1		900	Do.	40		40		2,000
Boot and shoe makers.	14	6,100	14,325	Do.	75	26	1,566	\$207	46,312
Brewers.	3	31,400	17,397	Still.	33		680		45,900
Button makers.	1	1,000	2,500	Steam	2	2	128	20	2,340
Cabinet makers.	1	400	300	Hand	2		48		1,500
Carpenters.	7	12,900	31,850	Do.	41		1,399		65,121
Chandlers, etc.	1	16,000	8,250	Steam.	4		100		14,000
Cigar makers.	7	4,700	3,940	Hand	18		472		13,000
Clothiers.	7	24,800	42,200	Do.	55	61	1,132	448	78,822
Coopers	2	500	1,400	Do.	11		260		5,600
Dyers	1		50	Do.	1		32		800
Factories, edge tool.	2	7,000	3,880	Steam.	16		378		13,286
" lamp and oil.	1	1,500	6,000	Hand.	2		48		8,500
" shot.	1	30,000	36,250	Steam.	10		250		44,000
Foundries, brass.	2	3,000	3,303	Hand.	8		172		9,500
" iron.	2	7,000	23,800	Steam.	22		408		40,000
Hat and cap makers.	1	1,000	1,500	Hand.	1		36		4,000
Instrument makers, musical.	2	1,600	950	Do.	6		120		4,200
Machinists.	3	28,000	19,858	Steam.	100		1,650		110,000
Mills, planing.	1	5,000	36,000	Do.	8		250		40,000
Milliners.	6	7,000	9,700	Hand.		17		246	19,300
Silversmiths, jewelers, and watch makers.	2	800		Do.	4		102		5,200
Soap and candle makers.—See chandlers.									
Stone dressers.	2	1,200	1,800	Do.	12		380		12,000
Tinners.	1	1,000	2,500	Do.	6		180		5,900
Turners.	1	400	100	Steam.	1		25		800
Umbrella makers.	1	200	300	Hand.	1		24		700
Weavers.	1	1,000	1,000	Do.	4		80		4,000
Totals for Fourth ward.	90	\$209,500	\$309,185		495	106	\$11,101	\$921	\$674,113

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	FIFTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.							
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.	
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.
Bakers.....	5	\$12,000	\$25,971	Hand....	15	.....	\$371	.....
Basket makers.....	1	200	440	Do.....	1	.....	16	.....
Blacksmiths.....	3	750	903	Do.....	4	.....	92	.....
Boot and shoe makers.....	20	21,750	31,569	Do.....	132	52	3,502	\$414
Broom makers.....	1	500	1,110	Do.....	3	.....	48	.....
Brush makers.....	1	3,000	3,400	Do.....	8	.....	224	.....
Cabinet makers.....	5	10,200	10,900	Steam....	45	.....	1,072	.....
Carpenters.....	6	4,400	30,380	Hand....	59	.....	1,894	.....
Cigar makers.....	4	2,100	4,600	Do.....	19	.....	494	.....
Clothiers.....	6	6,250	4,050	Do.....	17	6	404	49
Coopers.....	1	400	652	Do.....	4	.....	96	.....
Curriers.....	2	1,500	7,460	Do.....	6	.....	174	.....
Factories, file.....	1	500	315	Do.....	4	.....	140	.....
Fire engine builders.....	1	12,000	1,230	Steam....	20	.....	440	.....
Foundries, iron.....	1	2,000	2,375	Hand....	10	.....	260	.....
Hat and cap makers.....	3	2,500	3,050	Do.....	7	5	308	48
Saddle and harness makers.....	3	4,000	7,100	Do.....	11	.....	232	.....
Tanners.....	1	6,000	8,400	Steam....	4	.....	96	.....
Tinners.....	3	2,800	3,870	Hand....	10	.....	296	.....
Total for Fifth ward.....	67	\$92,850	\$147,775	.....	379	63	\$10,126	\$511

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	SIXTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.							
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.	
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.
Agricultural implements.....	1	\$5,000	\$8,600	Steam....	14	.....	\$350	.....
Bakers, etc.....	15	6,100	24,825	Hand....	32	.....	675	.....
Blacksmiths.....	4	2,450	4,519	Do.....	16	.....	455	.....
Boot and shoe makers.....	24	10,050	26,835	Do.....	88	38	2,105	377
Cabinet makers.....	5	3,900	10,175	Do.....	13	1	345	12
Cigar makers.....	7	4,450	6,485	Do.....	22	.....	495	.....
Clothiers.....	10	9,050	20,355	Do.....	30	47	655	424
Milliners.....	3	1,800	3,950	Do.....	.....	11	.....	110
Saddlers, etc.....	3	2,100	4,200	Do.....	10	.....	250	.....
Silversmith, jewellers, etc.....	1	300	250	Do.....	1	.....	35	.....
Tinners.....	3	3,800	10,050	Do.....	14	.....	350	.....
White and locksmiths.....	3	2,200	2,938	Do.....	12	.....	280	.....
Total for Sixth ward.....	79	\$51,200	\$123,182	.....	252	97	\$5,995	\$923

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	SEVENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual product.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Blacksmiths.....	2	\$500	\$505	Hand....	3	.....	\$40	.....	\$4,000
Boot and shoemakers	4	1,050	2,235	Do.....	8	.....	164	.....	8,601
Cabinet makers	2	1,000	1,192	Do.....	8	.....	160	.....	4,974
Carpenters.....	4	3,500	11,150	Do.....	17	.....	498	.....	38,000
Clothiers, &c.....	1	3,000	4,000	Do.....	4	12	100	\$144	10,000
Cordage.....	1	20,000	50,300	Do.....	25	.....	750	.....	65,000
Earthenware.....	1	5,000	1,800	Do.....	10	.....	300	.....	10,000
Mills, bark.....	1	13,000	13,000	Water.....	8	.....	160	.....	20,000
" coffee and spice.....	1	4,000	7,525	Steam.....	3	2	75	40	10,000
" sumac.....	1	7,000	8,000	Water.....	3	.....	80	.....	11,000
Pyrotechnists.....	1	5,000	900	Hand.....	3	7	60	70	7,000
Skin dressers.....	1	2,000	1,000	Do.....	2	2	40	12	6,000
Wheel wrights.....	2	600	600	Do.....	4	.....	60	.....	2,000
Total for Seventh ward.....	22	\$65,650	102,207	.....	99	23	\$2,487	\$266	\$196,585

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

EIGHTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.									
NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Bakers, &c.	3	\$2,300	\$10,684	Hand....	8		\$172		\$16,050
Blacksmiths.	1	200	542	Do.....	3		89		2,000
Boot and shoemakers	10	4,150	12,291	Do.....	36		764		21,885
Cabinet makers.	1	500	600	Do.....	2		40		2,000
Carpenters.	3	1,100	3,660	Do.....	8		220		9,300
Chandlers.	3	20,000	75,320	Steam....	37		750		103,000
Cigar makers.	3	14,900	10,200	Hand....	7		182		27,984
Clothers.	2	700	840	Do.....	2	4	40	24	1,800
Coach makers.	1	1,000	1,754	Do.....	7		196		6,000
Coopers.	3	650	2,850	Do.....	18		416		11,275
Cordage makers.	2	1,100	5,600	Do.....	12		264		10,500
Curriers.	1	2,000	1,000	Do.....	2		50		2,500
Earthenware.	1	2,000	950	Do.....	6		210		4,000
Factories, cotton.	1		16,000	Do.....	88		(Mary'd Pen'y.)		35,000
" nail.	3		11,595	Steam....	26		Do.	Do.	25,100
Mills, plaster.	1	2,500	2,562	Do.....	4		120		5,500
Millwrights.	1	12,000	4,780	Do.....	25		800		35,000
Saddlers.	1	160	400	Hand....	2		36		1,000
Skin dressers.	1	1,000	3,900	Do.....	8	2	240	12	11,000
Soap and candle makers—see chandlers.									
Stone cutters.	3	15,000	19,500	Steam....	20		534		26,000
Sugar refiners.	1	2,000	5,040	Hand....	20		50		3,500
Tinners.	1		1,000	Do.....	2		20		2,000
Wheelwrights.	1	100	865	Do.....	3		89		3,000
Total for Eighth ward.	48	\$83,360	\$191,933		327	6	\$5,272	36	\$365,395

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	NINTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.							
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.	
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labour.	Average monthly cost of female labour.
Agricultural implements.....	5	\$27,000	\$44,800	Steam.....	86	.....	\$2,230	.....
Bakers.....	15	104,100	200,410	" & hand	116	.....	2,747	.....
Band-box makers.....	1	100	225	Hand.....	1	6	30	\$75
Blacksmiths.....	7	3,150	4,895	Do.....	22	.....	565	18,150
Block and pump makers.....	7	3,650	2,975	Do.....	23	.....	620	18,300
Boat builders.....	3	850	3,425	Do.....	20	.....	576	13,800
Book binders.....	2	3,000	4,500	Do.....	7	4	150	44
Boot and shoe makers.....	42	51,225	70,630	Do.....	275	76	6,590	772
Broom makers.....	2	1,000	610	Do.....	12	.....	80	2,850
Brush makers.....	2	2,100	3,250	Do.....	12	.....	200	6,750
Cabinet makers.....	21	66,800	53,100	Steam, &c	188	22	5,503	214
Carpenters.....	12	3,250	16,600	Hand.....	39	.....	1,495	46,950
Carvers.....	2	.....	225	Do.....	4	.....	160	4,000
Chandlers.....	1	15,000	84,500	Do.....	18	.....	432	105,000
Cigar makers.....	26	73,200	70,675	Do.....	145	.....	3,767	181,800
Clothiers, &c.....	85	343,600	805,395	Do.....	676	2,718	16,370	25,060
Coach makers.....	1	20,000	19,500	Do.....	20	.....	650	40,000
Coopers.....	12	5,350	32,540	Do.....	68	.....	1,695	74,900
Copper smiths.....	2	5,000	15,400	Do.....	13	.....	480	23,000
Cork makers.....	1	2,500	4,000	Do.....	4	.....	144	6,000
Curriers.....	11	43,000	155,125	Do.....	57	.....	2,375	251,000
Daguerrians.....	9	13,900	9,350	Do.....	21	.....	534	32,700
Dyers.....	2	5,500	1,150	Do.....	6	1	210	16
Edge tool makers.....	2	1,000	2,400	Do.....	7	.....	240	8,000
Engravers.....	2	.....	1,300	Do.....	5	.....	210	6,000
Factories, mill stone.....	1	5,000	5,500	Do.....	8	.....	240	25,000
" nail.....	1	1,000	3,050	Do.....	3	.....	75	6,000
" rivetted hose.....	1	4,300	5,250	Do.....	7	.....	125	17,000
" India rubber.....	2	3,000	12,000	Do.....	9	8	120	20
Foundries, brass.....	4	37,400	162,780	Steam.....	39	.....	1,320	219,450
Fringe makers.....	2	40,000	25,000	Hand.....	3	55	140	585
Glovers.....	1	100	225	Do.....	1	2	25	30
Gunsmiths.....	6	3,000	3,925	Do.....	21	.....	695	13,900
Hat and cap makers.....	10	16,000	63,650	Do.....	36	79	1,300	979
Instrument, mathematical, makers.....	2	1,500	1,200	Do.....	5	.....	240	5,500
" surgical.....	1	1,000	550	Do.....	4	.....	100	3,000
Iron railing makers.....	2	1,650	3,810	Do.....	5	.....	160	6,800
Japanners.....	1	150	375	Do.....	3	.....	75	2,000
Last makers.....	4	1,350	665	Do.....	10	.....	375	11,300
Match makers.....	1	200	250	Do.....	2	6	40	60
Mills, flour.....	1	25,000	161,400	Steam.....	10	.....	250	168,000
" saw.....	1	5,000	50,000	Do.....	20	.....	600	70,000
Milliners.....	7	4,700	22,675	Hand.....	.....	20	.....	332
Organ builders.....	1	1,300	650	Do.....	2	.....	50	2,800
Patent medicines.....	1	1,000	1,500	Do.....	2	.....	60	6,000
Plaster casts.....	1	200	250	Do.....	2	.....	50	1,500
Plumbers.....	3	4,800	14,100	Do.....	18	.....	610	34,500
Printing and publishing.....	6	20,200	87,625	Steam.....	68	.....	2,700	181,503
Regalia makers.....	1	4,000	18,100	Hand.....	50	40	1,630	400
Saddlers, &c.....	8	12,900	20,325	Do.....	2	.....	60	30
Sail makers.....	14	13,950	61,400	Do.....	55	.....	1,795	107,210
Ship builders.....	2	42,500	45,150	Do.....	70	.....	2,850	120,000
" joiners.....	2	1,500	5,625	Do.....	9	.....	320	11,500
" smiths.....	5	2,150	4,440	Do.....	22	.....	635	19,900
Silver platers.....	1	8,000	4,700	Do.....	13	.....	395	12,000
Silver smiths, jewelers, and watch makers.....	13	18,100	44,850	Do.....	46	.....	2,021	108,450
Soap and candle makers—see Chandlers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone cutters.....	2	1,300	1,350	Do.....	8	.....	320	6,000
Stove makers.....	15	171,500	260,600	Do.....	271	.....	9,015	475,500
Sugar refiners.....	1	60,000	179,000	Steam.....	18	.....	540	300,000
Tinners.....	4	4,000	10,150	Hand.....	16	.....	415	30,700
Turners.....	3	7,650	22,000	Steam.....	14	.....	395	43,000
Umbrella makers.....	2	2,500	10,750	Hand.....	2	20	60	260
Upholsterers.....	4	16,000	28,000	Do.....	20	.....	510	40
Wheelwrights.....	2	200	1,550	Do.....	5	.....	135	3,800
Whip and cane makers.....	2	10,150	16,100	Do.....	30	3	540	40
White and lock smiths.....	3	1,650	1,605	Do.....	9	.....	305	9,400
Wig and curl makers.....	2	5,800	4,450	Do.....	1	11	40	132
Wire workers.....	3	3,300	2,900	Do.....	7	.....	220	8,500
Total for Ninth ward.....	424	1,359,475	2,976,655	.....	2,781	3,087	\$79,844	\$29,089
								\$5,720,239

TENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.

TENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.									
NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Artificial flower makers.....	1	\$500	\$2,000	Hand.....	6		\$125	\$4,000	
Bakers.....	10	17,740	40,019	Do.....	35	17	\$694	63,800	
Blacksmiths.....	7	5,275	5,263	Do.....	31		721	17,375	
Bookbinders.....	5	6,200	9,450	Do.....	18	13	402	36,650	
Boot and shoemakers.....	12	9,100	27,820	Do.....	100	41	2,199	69,370	
Brush makers.....	1	5,000	5,000	Do.....	10	1	300	20,750	
Cabinet makers.....	15	53,187	40,255	Do.....	202	19	5,947	176,100	
Carpenters.....	13	8,740	33,200	Do.....	78		2,517	64,858	
Cigar makers.....	3	9,500	12,425	Do.....	22		700	23,350	
Clothiers.....	12	39,175	45,950	Do.....	68	63	1,950	104,800	
Coach makers.....	9	35,900	34,200	Do.....	124	1	3,250	115,068	
Coopers.....	1	200	564	Do.....	8		200	4,000	
Coppersmiths.....	1	2,000	2,536	Do.....	5		167	5,500	
Corset makers.....	1	50	132	Do.....	1	6	30	2,000	
Cutlers.....	1	2,000	500	Do.....	4		140	3,000	
Distillers.....	3	74,900	285,360	Still.....	5		157	356,764	
Edge tool makers.....	1	300	1,000	Forge.....	4		130	4,500	
Fire Engine builders.....	2	4,800	4,007	Steam.....	12		396	13,350	
Foundries, brass.....	2	3,840	9,512	Hand.....	13		254	16,650	
“ type and stereotype.....	1	15,000	2,875	Do.....	31		1,000	25,000	
Fringe weavers.....	1	500	1,800	Do.....	5	3	120	24,400	
Gas company.....	1	500,000	32,190	Retorts.....	52		1,600	156,050	
“ fixtures, lamps, &c.....	2	8,000	6,998	Forge.....	14		390	19,675	
Hat and cap makers.....	7	15,300	27,991	Hand.....	28	17	635	209,475	
Instrument, surgical, makers.....	1	2,000	495	Forge.....	4		140	3,000	
Looking-glass and gilt frame makers.....	3	22,300	14,460	Hand.....	29		1,020	33,750	
Milliners.....	3	3,550	6,725	Do.....		20		186,120	
Mineral water makers.....	1	4,000	1,510	Do.....	9		150	6,475	
Patent medicines.....	1	500	3,030	Do.....	4		83	8,500	
Perfumery.....	1	500	1,500	Do.....	3		72	8,000	
Piano-forte makers.....	1	5,000	4,500	Do.....	7		210	9,000	
Plumbers.....	2	5,600	8,095	Do.....	10		245	19,000	
Printing and publishing.....	10	93,200	56,540	Steam.....	153	3	4,020	30,172,800	
“ lithographic and letter press.....	2	9,600	3,750	Hand.....	20		700	16,500	
“ music.....	1	10,000	2,200	Do.....	8		300	20,000	
Rivetted hose makers.....	1	2,500	2,000	Do.....	2		65	3,500	
Saddlers, &c.....	3	21,175	10,350	Do.....	19	2	556	32,260	
Silversmiths, jewelers, and watch makers.....	12	35,700	48,311	Forge.....	59	7	1,658	81,113,125	
Regalia makers.....	2	1,500	13,500	Hand.....	2	30	180	340,250	
Skin dressers.....	3	13,000	57,586	Do.....	20	7	498	78,700	
Stonecutters.....	1	3,000	7,000	Do.....	12		450	15,000	
Turners.....	9	30,500	20,608	Do.....	4		1,462	47,562	
Turners.....	2	1,575	2,800	Do.....	5		123	4,850	
Upholsterers.....	5	6,300	5,080	Do.....	19	17	558	157,18,160	
Weavers, carpet.....	2	1,500	7,425	Steam.....	8		152	10,505	
Wheelwrights.....	1	50	1,000	Hand.....	1		40	1,450	
White and locksmiths.....	1	200	410	Do.....	2		72	1,300	
Total for Tenth ward.....	180	\$1,090,450	\$909,932	1,315	273	\$36,823	\$2,958	\$2,005,617

ELEVENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

		TWELFTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.								
NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.	
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.		
Agricultural implements.....	1	\$12,000	\$7,495	Hand.....	10		\$250		\$14,000	
Bakers.....	13	7,750	23,359	Do.....	19		357		54,000	
Blacksmiths.....	4	1,850	1,883	Do.....	11		250		8,000	
Block and pump makers.....	1	600	520	Do.....	4		100		3,900	
Bookbinders.....	1	4,000	850	Do.....	1		28		4,000	
Boot and shoe makers.....	22	16,450	31,700	Do.....	126	44	2,638	\$382	86,175	
Brewers.....	1	100	325	Do.....					520	
Broom makers.....	2	3,000	4,650	Do.....	7		155		10,500	
Cabinet makers.....	6	6,050	6,000	Do.....	26		246		18,200	
Carpenters.....	19	13,350	53,650	Do.....	102		3,236		118,400	
Carvers.....	1	50	300	Do.....					1,000	
Cigar makers.....	11	9,800	10,175	Do.....	36		734		29,250	
Clothiers.....	21	15,850	74,825	Do.....	129	134	2,280	1,016	138,300	
Coopers.....	5	3,450	4,818	Do.....	70		378		13,800	
Curriers.....	2	1,600	7,398	Do.....	3		60		9,061	
Diatillers.....	1	500	120	Do.....	3		42		1,100	
Hat and cap makers.....	4	2,200	2,372	Do.....	25		300		9,300	
Iron railing makers.....	2	3,000	4,800	Do.....	7		500		16,000	
Mills, coffee and spice.....	1	8,000	13,800	Steam.....	7		150		20,000	
Milliners.....	4	700	3,160	Hand.....		33		280	8,500	
Mineral water makers.....	1	5,000	3,000	Do.....	5		100		5,837	
Paper stainers.....	1	8,000	3,000	Do.....	30		400		11,250	
Saddlers.....	4	1,250	5,000	Do.....	22		150		8,050	
Skin dressers.....	1	400	700	Do.....	1		18		1,500	
Stone cutters.....	2	31,000	7,000	Do.....	26		710		22,000	
Timners.....	2	3,100	9,263	Do.....	10		317		13,600	
Turners.....	1	100	250	Do.....					700	
Umbrella makers.....	2	400	1,198	Do.....	2		36		2,672	
Weavers, carpet.....	1	1,000	2,900	Do.....	4		45		3,600	
Wheelwrights.....	3	1,050	1,125	Do.....	7		156		5,300	
Total for Twelfth ward.....	140	\$161,600	\$289,271	.....	693	211	\$13,666	\$1,678	\$638,515

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	THIRTEENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.								
	No. of establish- ments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials	Kind of motive power, machine- ry, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Bakers.	6	\$31,500	\$36,948	Hand.	35	3	\$617	\$52	\$57,850
Boot and shoe makers.	11	25,800	31,925	Do.	122	55	3,033	455	76,500
Cabinet makers.	8	81,200	38,742	Do.	95	7	2,830	34	99,100
Carpenters.	4	4,600	12,300	Do.	20		314		21,600
Chandlers.	1	10,000	8,720	Do.	8		144		18,000
Cigar makers.	1	4,000	5,000	Do.	6		240		24,860
Clothiers.	9	70,100	95,000	Do.	138	142	4,138	1,647	200,800
Coach makers.	3	4,000	5,400	Do.	28		782		65,450
Coopers.	2	3,600	1,010	Do.	7		140		3,700
Curriers.	1	3,000	5,000	Do.	4		100		12,000
Edge tool makers.	1	400	800	Do.	4		112		2,500
Factory, lamp.	1	4,500	1,951	Do.	6		168		5,250
Foundry, iron.	1	20,000	10,326	Steam.	20		640		24,000
Gilders.	1	500	2,000	Hand.	2		60		3,000
Gunsmiths.	2	10,000	7,000	Steam.	51		1,350		34,000
Hat and cap makers.	3	2,900	4,815	Hand.	4	21	134	212	11,000
Mill, saw.	1	9,500	3,450	Steam.	20		600		23,100
Paper box makers.	1	400	1,322	Hand.	1	5	30	125	4,000
“ stainers.	1	30,000	10,700	Steam.	50		650		25,000
Piano-forte makers.	3	13,200	6,615	Hand.	33		1,034		30,300
Saddlers, &c.	2	2,200	2,268	Do.	12	2	260	48	9,200
Soap & candle makers—see Chandler.									
Stone cutters.	1	2,000	3,536	Do.	11		297		15,000
Stove makers.	1	4,000	6,000	Do.	12		384		12,000
Tinners.	2	2,400	7,000	Do.	18		526		13,500
Umbrella makers.	1	6,000	11,100	Do.	4	20	100	240	25,000
Wire workers.	1	2,500	2,000	Do.	6		340		6,000
Total for Thirteenth ward.	69	\$348,300	\$320,948	.....	717	255	\$18,923	\$2,813	\$822,010

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	FOURTEENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.								
	No. of establish- ments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machine- ry, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Bakers.....	9	\$6,700	\$10,587	Hand...	17		\$278		\$22,200
Basket makers...	2	2,000	1,530	Do.....	9		284		4,834
Blacksmiths.....	3	2,200	1,917	Do.....	14		320		8,460
Block and pump makers.....	1	500	500	Do.....	3		80		2,000
Boot and shoe makers.....	26	21,380	23,336	Do.....	135	53	2,678	465	87,018
Brush makers.....	2	5,500	1,760	Do.....	15		500		14,700
Cabinet makers.....	7	4,075	5,000	Do.....	24	1	555	20	12,550
Carpenters.....	21	58,900	47,305	Do.....	141		4,258		188,800
Chandlers.....	1	250	1,210	Do.....	1		20		3,000
Charcoal burners.....	1	1,000	570	Do.....	4		80		2,170
Cigar makers.....	8	28,800	15,945	Do.....	37		994		53,400
Clothiers.....	20	27,000	62,879	Do.....	86	71	2,216	931	123,754
Coach makers.....	6	11,300	22,190	Do.....	73		1,895		61,860
Coopers.....	10	9,350	14,726	Steam.....	57		1,310		39,445
Corset makers.....	1	100	200	Hand.....		3		30	1,000
Curriers.....	2	9,000	13,949	Do.....	4		108		17,797
Edge tool makers.....	1	1,000	1,110	Do.....	6		108		4,010
Factories, burr mill-stone	1	600	625	Do.....	1		30		2,000
“ card.....	1	21,100	5,296	Steam.....	8		360		41,000
Gunsmiths.....	2	1,100	925	Hand.....	7		148		5,000
Hat and cap makers.....	2	850	1,230	Do.....	2	2	112	18	3,200
Mill, saw.....	1	1,000		Horse.....	3		90		2,000
Milliners.....	1	1,000	5,600	Hand.....		34		200	10,000
Millwrights.....	1	4,500	3,000	Do.....	5		150		6,000
Organ builders.....	1	500	1,200	Do.....	6		180		5,500
Piano-forte makers.....	3	41,700	16,950	Do.....	104		3,580		70,800
Saddlers, &c.....	7	16,220	13,066	Do.....	39		1,040		24,490
Silver platers.....	1	600	800	Do.....	3		108		3,000
Soap & candle makers—see Chandler.									
Soapstone factory.....	1	100,000	8,000	Steam.....	20		720		20,000
Stone cutters.....	4	21,500	21,008	Hand.....	61		2,157		52,300
Timners.....	9	28,500	25,276	Do.....	57	2	1,497	14	56,750
Turners.....	1	200	200	Do.....	1		40		700
Weavers.....	1	2,000	1,500	Do.....	2		40		2,500
Whip makers.....	1	500	550	Do.....	2	1	30	8	1,450
Total for Fourteenth ward.....	159	\$430,925	\$320,370	.....	947	167	\$25,966	\$1,686	\$953,688

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	FIFTEENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.							
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.	
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labour.	Average monthly cost of female labour.
Bakers.....	11	\$11,650	\$50,323	Hand....	29		\$660	
Blacksmiths.....	2	450	400	Do.....	3		50	
Block and pump makers.....	3	2,300	1,787	Do.....	7		139	
Boat builders.....	1	250	200	Do.....	2		80	
Boot and shoe makers.....	16	36,500	43,939	Do.....	152	63	3,205	\$457
Cabinet makers.....	2	835	2,420	Do.....	14		310	
Carpenters.....	11	11,425	19,800	Do.....	77		2,697	
Chemicals.....	2	65,000	49,950	Steam....	34		788	
Cigar makers.....	9	8,800	20,215	Hand....	43		1,368	
Clothiers.....	6	4,100	11,075	Do.....	17	25	282	116
Coach makers.....	1	1,200	225	Do.....	3		66	
Coopers.....	4	1,700	4,052	Do.....	22		428	
Factories, wire sieve.....	1		550	Do.....	2		50	
Foundries, iron.....	1	1,000	1,300	Steam....	6		180	
Glass blowers.....	1	24,000	11,300	Furnace..	40		1,700	
Hat and cap makers.....	1	820	600	Hand....	2	1	36	16
Locksmiths.....	2	872	658	Do.....	5		90	
Machinists.....	2	5,000	2,782	Steam....	8		270	
Mills, planing.....	1	13,000	20,000	Do.....	13		300	
“ plaster.....	1	7,500	12,000	Do.....	10		200	
Piano-forte makers.....	1	120	273	Hand....	1		40	
Sail makers.....	6	6,730	47,226	Do.....	42		845	
Ship builders.....	4	31,000	58,000	Do.....	130		4,600	
“ joiners.....	2	2,120	2,900	Do.....	8		194	
“ smiths.....	4	4,200	9,766	Do.....	26		502	
Steam engine makers.....	2	125,000	66,279	Steam....	330		10,725	
Tinners.....	3	1,150	1,333	Hand....	6		131	
Wheelwrights.....	1	500	800	Do.....	5		125	
Total for Fifteenth ward.....	101	\$366,202	\$440,053	.....	1,037	89	\$30,011	\$589
								\$1,068,360

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	SIXTEENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.							
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED		WAGES.	
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labour.	Average monthly cost of female labour.
Bakers.....	9	\$4,222	\$18,708	Hand....	16		\$292	
Blacksmiths.....	4	2,300	1,978	Do.....	19		436	
Boot and shoe makers.....	5	5,800	6,441	Do.....	34	15	593	\$113
Brewers.....	1	3,500	1,996	Do.....	2		32	
Cabinet makers.....	1		60	Do.....	1		20	
Carpenters.....	14	9,102	28,632	Do.....	80		2,275	
Chemicals.....	1	35,000	12,400	Steam....	20		600	
Cigar makers.....	3	2,300	2,327	Hand....	9		171	
Clothiers.....	2	1,000	1,800	Do.....	3	2	71	27
Coach makers.....	1	150	415	Do.....	3		74	
Comb makers.....	2	1,300	1,494	Do.....	9		212	
Coopers.....	7	3,020	7,380	Do.....	37		710	
Coppersmiths.....	1	5,000	2,140	Do.....	4		120	
Factories, nail.....	9	550	1,372	Do.....	10		116	
“ white lead.....	1	25,000	24,000	Steam....	20		600	
Machinists.....	1	3,000	1,771	Do.....	5		140	
Paper stainers.....	1	20,000	3,654	Do.....	28		340	
Stove makers.....	1	20,000	10,600	Do.....	28		300	
Tinners.....	1	700	665	Hand....	4		80	
Vinegar makers.....	1	150	2,261	Do.....	2		40	
Weavers.....	1	96	230	Do.....	1		16	
Wheelwrights.....	2	300	700	Do.....	4		94	
Total for Sixteenth ward.....	62	\$142,490	\$131,024	.....	339	17	\$7,332	\$140
								\$339,510

		SEVENTEENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.							
NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implements.....	1	\$10,000	\$4,650	Steam ...	16	\$600	\$14,000
Bakers.....	4	1,400	5,139	Hand.....	9	113	6,400
Boot and shoe makers.....	9	1,300	3,377	Do.....	23	2	555	12	13,705
Brick makers.....	24	79,000	35,080	Steam.....	433	12,617	158,900
Carpenters.....	2	725	2,306	Hand.....	9	275	5,769
Chemicals.....	2	110,000	47,800	Steam.....	64	1,550	300,000
Clothers.....	1	50	225	Hand.....	1	20	650
Coopers.....	2	500	1,144	Do.....	9	142	2,510
Cordage.....	3	4,400	12,000	Steam.....	39	1,270	22,100
Foundries, iron.....	1	20,000	34,000	Do.....	40	1,300	75,000
Furnaces, copper.....	1	100,000	295,300	Do.....	40	1,480	450,000
" iron.....	1	20,000	43,160	Do.....	23	672	55,000
Ship builders.....	5	34,000	20,500	Hand.....	2	2,500	73,000
Weavers.....	1	1,000	820	Do.....	64	25	1,120
Total for seventeenth ward.....	57	\$382,375	\$505,511	777	2	\$23,119	\$12	\$1,178,145

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.		EIGHTEENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.								
		No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
						Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Bakers.....	10	\$2,750	\$22,623	Hand....	20	\$374	\$38 600	
Blacksmiths.....	7	1,500	1,979	Do.....	17	360	7,500	
Boot and shoe makers.....	14	4,000	9,080	Do.....	46	1,006	20,000	
Brick makers.....	21	111,000	54,717	Do.....	551	12,807	173,650	
Cabinet makers.....	2	1,000	1,100	Do.....	5	116	2,300	
Carpenters.....	15	14,350	41,205	Steam....	84	2,630	164,700	
Cigar makers.....	2	1,300	1,976	Hand....	4	108	16,350	
Clothiers.....	4	1,650	9,861	Do.....	7	22	\$204	
Coach makers.....	1	500	520	Do.....	3	72	2,000	
Coopers.....	6	1,250	3,324	Do.....	21	283	10,340	
Earthen ware.....	1	2,500	2,500	Do.....	11	330	11,000	
Factories, glue.....	1	15,000	13,000	Do.....	13	280	22,000	
Line burners.....	1	2,000	2,400	Kiln....	3	60	3,000	
Machinists.....	3	101,000	60,239	Steam....	176	5,966	180,400	
Mills, flour.....	1	25,000	127,750	Water....	4	117	129,133	
Milliners.....	2	1,000	1,700	Hand....	7	78	3,000	
Perfumery.....	1	150	1,200	Do.....	2	60	1,800	
Piano-forte makers.....	2	1,080	3,846	Do.....	18	532	13,200	
Saddlers.....	2	900	1,050	Do.....	5	116	2,000	
Safe makers.....	1	200	664	Do.....	2	64	2,228	
Stove makers.....	1	75,000	42,200	Steam....	100	2,500	150,000	
Tinners.....	2	1,000	5,300	Hand....	5	124	10,000	
Varnish makers.....	1	1,200	1,376	Do.....	2	80	3,400	
Vinegar makers.....	1	200	104	Do.....	1	24	550	
Weavers.....	1	100	261	Do.....	1	20	600	
Total for Eighteenth ward....	103	\$365,630	\$409,977	1,101	29	\$28,232	\$282	\$985,503	

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	NINETEENTH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.							
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.	
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.
Bakers.....	10	\$2,500	\$14,219	Hand....	16		\$265	
Blacksmiths.....	4	1,175	965	Do.....	5		62	
Boot and shoe makers.....	6	1,350	2,340	Do.....	14	2	246	8
Brewers.....	2	20,100	17,700	Steam....	17		375	
Broom makers.....	1	5,000	6,540	Hand....	8		300	
Cabinet makers.....	1	300	500	Do.....	1		20	
Carpenters.....	11	3,900	11,905	Do.....	27		853	
Cigar makers.....	2	100	200	Do.....	1		20	
Comb makers.....	2	100	1,325	Do.....	2		30	
Coopers.....	1	300	520	Do.....	3		90	
Distillers.....	1	500	110	Still....	1		13	
Earthen ware.....	2	2,100	1,600	Hand....	13		230	
Factories, cotton.....	4	3,300	19,760	Do.....	69	8	970	72
“ glue.....	1	3,000	1,000	Do.....	5		125	
“ linseed oil.....	1	10,000	37,500	Steam....	6		120	
Paper stainers.....	1	1,000	2,270	Hand....	6		120	
Tanners.....	2	11,000	15,200	Do.....	9		202	
Tinners.....	1	150	180	Do.....	1		20	
Wheelwrights.....	2	250	640	Do.....	3		60	
Total for Nineteenth ward....	54	\$66,125	\$134,474	.....	207	10	\$4,126	80

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	TWENTIETH WARD, CITY OF BALTIMORE.							
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.	
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.
Bakers.....	8	\$1,150	\$25,795	Hand....	14		\$316	
Boot and shoe makers.....	12	1,575	6,930	Do.....	27		631	
Brewers.....	1	250	1,030	Do.....	1		16	
Cabinet makers.....	4	600	1,220	Do.....	5		147	
Carpenters.....	26	11,750	42,000	Do.....	80		2,423	
Cigar makers.....	2	500	1,150	Do.....	4		100	
Clothiers.....	1		400	Do.....	1		28	
Coach makers.....	1	500	150	Do.....	1		20	
Coopers.....	1	800	8,850	Do.....	5		125	
Factories, cotton.....	3	6,300	17,878	Steam....	43	13	760	80
“ wadding.....	1	5,000	10,330	Do.....	5		90	
Mills, sumac.....	1	1,000	3,375	Horse....	3		54	
Paper stainers.....	1	500	450	Hand....	1		20	
Railroad machinery.....	1	50,000	20,120	Steam....	140		4,200	
Saddlers.....	1	100	500	Hand....	1		20	
Skin dressers.....	1	20,000	48,380	Horse....	18		425	
Stone quarries.....	1	3,000		Hand....	15		450	
Tanners.....	2	45,000	130,750	Steam....	45		1,011	
Tinners.....	1	1,300	1,355	Hand....	2		56	
Weavers.....	2	50	400	Do.....	1		24	
Wheelwrights.....	2	550	1,664	Do.....	8		270	
Total for Twentieth ward.....	73	\$149,925	\$322,797	.....	420	13	\$11,186	\$80

RECAPITULATION.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implements.....	8	\$54,000	\$65,475	Stm. & hd.	126	.....	\$3,430	.....	\$143,900
Artificial flower makers.....	1	500	2,000	Hand.....	6	.....	.....	\$125	4,000
Bakers.....	180	238,487	644,030	Stm. & hd.	499	21	10,306	165	1,113,665
Band-box makers.....	1	100	225	Hand.....	1	6	30	75	1,200
Basket makers.....	7	2,450	2,493	Do.....	22	.....	561	.....	11,084
Blacksmiths.....	71	35,300	45,349	Do.....	226	.....	5,380	.....	195,208
Block and pump makers.....	19	13,300	9,012	Do.....	57	.....	1,704	.....	44,300
Boat builders.....	8	8,700	8,380	Do.....	37	17	1,287	.....	31,250
Book-binders.....	9	13,200	15,700	Do.....	37	.....	630	202	52,850
Boot and shoe makers.....	356	247,215	430,846	Do.....	1,735	584	38,770	4,870	1,191,652
Brewers.....	16	59,300	59,273	Steam.....	74	.....	1,572	.....	119,020
Brick makers.....	45	190,000	89,807	Do. & hd.	984	.....	25,424	.....	332,550
Broom makers.....	5	9,500	12,910	Hand.....	22	.....	583	.....	31,950
Brush makers.....	6	15,600	13,410	Do.....	45	1	1,224	20	44,950
Button makers.....	1	1,000	2,500	Steam.....	8	2	128	20	2,340
Cabinet makers.....	111	274,257	193,185	Do. & hd.	755	62	20,662	513	654,364
Cage makers.....	1	75	75	Hand.....	2	.....	35	.....	850
Car builders.....	1	600	1,090	Do.....	6	.....	156	.....	3,600
Carpenters and builders.....	205	206,937	506,538	Do.....	1,157	.....	36,004	.....	1,475,667
Carvers.....	5	650	960	Do.....	10	.....	328	.....	9,300
Chandlers, &c.....	7	166,000	345,639	Do. & stm.	118	4	2,460	33	443,653
Charcoal burners.....	1	1,000	570	Hand.....	4	.....	80	.....	2,170
Chemicals.....	5	210,000	110,150	Steam.....	118	.....	2,938	.....	431,200
Cigar makers, &c.....	120	188,660	205,891	Hand.....	495	.....	12,487	.....	568,310
Clothing.....	238	617,590	1,311,433	Do.....	1,577	3,619	35,945	33,667	2,646,190
Coach makers.....	26	79,550	85,519	Do.....	274	1	7,349	20	304,288
Coopers.....	68	36,170	91,459	Do.....	387	.....	7,286	.....	238,893
Coppersmiths.....	6	12,800	20,983	Do.....	27	.....	923	.....	40,600
Cordage.....	7	28,500	71,430	Stm. & hd.	85	.....	2,584	.....	106,600
Cork makers.....	1	2,500	4,000	Hand.....	4	.....	144	.....	6,000
Curriers.....	21	65,100	208,545	Do.....	80	.....	3,010	.....	324,058
Daguerrians.....	9	13,900	9,350	Do.....	21	.....	834	.....	22,700
Distillers.....	5	75,300	285,590	Still.....	9	.....	217	.....	358,864
Dyers.....	3	5,500	1,200	Hand.....	7	1	242	16	6,800
Earthenware manufacturers.....	8	42,600	12,987	Do.....	87	.....	2,490	.....	74,800
Engravers.....	2	.....	1,300	Do.....	5	.....	210	.....	6,000
Factories, burr mill stone.....	1	600	625	Do.....	1	.....	30	.....	2,000
" card.....	1	21,100	5,296	Steam.....	8	.....	360	.....	41,000
" cotton.....	.....	Maryland.....	16,000	Do.....	88	.....	.....	.....	35,000
" nail.....	.....	Penitentiary.....	11,595	Do. & hd.	26	.....	.....	.....	25,100
" cotton.....	7	9,600	37,638	Steam.....	112	21	1,730	152	72,900
" comb.....	4	1,400	2,819	Hand.....	11	.....	242	.....	7,100
" edge tool.....	8	11,700	9,690	Do. & stm.	41	.....	1,168	.....	35,296
" file.....	1	500	315	Hand.....	4	.....	140	.....	5,000
" glue.....	2	18,000	14,000	Do.....	18	.....	405	.....	24,900
" lamp.....	1	4,500	1,951	Do.....	6	.....	168	.....	5,250
" lamp oil.....	1	1,500	6,000	Do.....	2	.....	48	.....	8,500
" linseed oil-cake.....	1	10,000	37,500	Steam.....	6	.....	120	.....	7,500
" nail.....	3	1,550	4,422	Hand.....	13	.....	191	.....	12,000
" mill stone.....	1	5,000	5,500	Do.....	8	.....	240	.....	25,000
" rivetted hose.....	2	6,800	7,200	Do.....	9	.....	190	.....	20,500
" shot.....	1	30,000	36,250	Steam.....	10	.....	250	.....	44,000
" soap stone.....	1	100,000	8,000	Do.....	20	.....	720	.....	30,000
" wedding.....	1	5,000	10,330	Do.....	5	.....	90	.....	13,000
" white lead.....	1	25,000	24,000	Do.....	20	.....	600	.....	42,000
" wire sieves.....	1	.....	550	Hand.....	2	.....	50	.....	2,000
Fire engine makers.....	3	16,800	5,237	Steam.....	32	.....	836	.....	22,350
Forges.....	1	30,000	24,600	Do.....	35	.....	1,000	.....	60,000
Foundries, brass.....	10	52,240	190,049	Do.....	76	.....	2,159	.....	273,600
" iron.....	13	198,500	185,952	Do.....	576	.....	13,874	.....	434,862
" type and stereotype.....	1	15,000	2,875	Hand.....	31	.....	1,000	.....	25,000
Fringe makers.....	4	40,650	27,200	Do.....	9	59	300	629	65,800
Furnaces, iron.....	2	27,500	128,010	Steam.....	403	.....	8,172	.....	195,000
" copper.....	1	100,000	295,300	Do.....	40	.....	1,480	.....	450,000
Gas company.....	1	500,000	32,190	Retorts.....	52	.....	1,600	.....	156,050
" fixtures.....	2	8,000	6,968	Hand.....	14	.....	390	.....	19,675
Gilders.....	1	500	2,000	Do.....	2	.....	60	.....	3,000
Glass manufacturers.....	2	54,000	19,300	Do.....	54	.....	2,426	.....	52,000
Gloves.....	1	100	225	Do.....	1	2	25	30	1,000
Gunsmiths.....	10	14,100	11,850	Stm. & hd.	79	.....	2,193	.....	52,900
Hat and cap makers.....	39	46,300	114,203	Hand.....	116	179	3,142	2,034	228,760
India rubber clothing.....	2	3,000	12,000	Do.....	9	8	120	20	18,250
Instrument makers, mathematical.....	4	3,600	2,140	Do.....	8	.....	350	.....	8,900
" " musical.....	2	1,600	950	Do.....	6	.....	120	.....	4,200
" " surgical.....	2	3,000	1,045	Do.....	8	.....	240	.....	6,000
Iron railing.....	4	4,650	8,610	Do.....	27	.....	660	.....	22,800
Japanning.....	1	150	375	Do.....	3	.....	75	.....	2,000
Last makers.....	5	1,350	965	Do.....	11	.....	411	.....	12,500

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Lime burners	1	\$2,000	\$2,400	Kilns	3	.....	\$60	.....	\$3,000
Looking glass & picture frame makers	4	22,500	15,160	Hand	30	.....	1,065	.....	35,150
Machinists	12	176,000	108,233	Do. & Steam	377	.....	10,416	.....	420,550
Match makers	1	200	250	Hand	2	6	40	\$60	5,000
Mill, bark	1	13,000	13,000	Water	8	.....	160	.....	20,000
“ bone	1	2,000	7,123	Steam	8	.....	200	.....	12,000
“ coffee and spice	3	12,100	21,625	Steam	12	2	253	40	31,560
“ flour	4	130,000	449,150	Do. & water	22	.....	651	.....	491,133
“ grist	2	.....	30,000	Water	2	.....	71	.....	37,500
“ planing	4	34,500	119,085	Steam	45	.....	1,140	.....	174,490
“ plaster	2	10,000	14,562	Do	14	.....	320	.....	21,500
“ rolling	1	60,000	123,039	Do	96	.....	3,000	.....	171,531
“ saw	2	21,000	70,400	Do	47	.....	1,360	.....	115,925
“ sumac	5	8,000	11,375	Water	7	.....	134	.....	16,625
Milliners	46	25,025	72,694	Hand	1	249	30	2,340	146,300
Millwrights	2	16,500	7,780	Steam	30	.....	950	.....	41,000
Mineral water makers	3	9,400	8,090	Hand	22	.....	442	.....	27,312
Oar makers	1	200	800	Hand	4	.....	160	.....	10,000
Organ builders	2	2,000	1,850	Do	8	.....	230	.....	8,300
Paper box makers	1	400	1,322	Do	1	5	30	125	4,000
Paper stainers	6	60,000	20,974	Steam	117	.....	1,578	.....	63,000
Patent medicines	3	1,650	5,130	Hand	7	.....	183	.....	15,500
Perfumery	2	650	2,700	Hand	5	.....	132	.....	9,800
Piano-forte makers	10	61,000	32,184	Do	163	.....	5,396	.....	124,550
Plaster casts	1	200	250	Do	2	.....	50	.....	1,500
Plumbers	12	17,450	41,090	Do	59	.....	1,865	.....	8,750
Printers and publishers	17	114,300	145,765	Steam	226	3	6,860	30	358,234
“ lithographic and letter press	2	9,600	3,750	Do	20	.....	700	.....	16,500
“ music	1	10,000	2,200	Do	8	.....	300	.....	20,000
Pyrotechnists	1	5,000	900	Hand	3	7	60	70	7,000
Railroad machinery	3	71,500	28,227	Steam	171	.....	5,412	.....	103,000
Regalia makers	3	5,500	31,600	Hand	2	70	130	740	45,500
Saddlers, &c.	28	76,655	69,577	Do	197	6	5,305	110	177,840
Safe makers	1	200	664	Do	2	.....	64	.....	2,228
Sail makers	24	21,680	121,526	Do	111	1	3,155	15	211,580
Screw dock company	1	30,000	4,750	Steam	15	.....	580	.....	15,000
Ship builders	21	161,500	270,585	Hand	631	.....	25,850	.....	820,000
“ joiners	13	14,220	32,155	Hand	82	.....	3,207	.....	89,500
“ smiths	16	17,600	23,738	Do	109	.....	2,614	.....	91,700
Silver platers	2	8,600	5,500	Do	16	.....	503	.....	15,000
Silversmiths, jewelers, &c	31	55,400	93,611	Do	113	7	4,146	81	236,175
Skin dressers	7	36,400	111,576	Hand	49	11	1,221	124	147,550
Steam engine makers	2	125,000	66,279	Steam	330	.....	10,925	.....	229,000
Stone cutters	21	133,000	101,255	Hand	247	.....	8,492	.....	258,900
“ quarriers	1	3,000	.....	Do	15	.....	450	.....	6,250
Stove makers	19	271,500	320,875	Do	413	.....	12,253	.....	665,000
Sugar refiners	2	62,000	184,040	Steam	19	.....	560	.....	303,500
Tanners	7	141,000	200,350	Hand	72	.....	1,649	.....	277,150
Tinners	51	84,075	103,117	Hand	218	2	5,920	14	238,173
Turners	10	10,225	25,666	Steam	24	.....	678	.....	51,450
Umbrella makers	7	9,300	23,948	Hand	10	41	250	510	49,572
Upholsterers	14	24,200	36,290	Do	50	26	1,334	223	78,160
Varnish makers	1	1,200	1,378	Do	2	.....	80	.....	3,400
Vinegar makers	2	850	2,365	Do	3	.....	64	.....	4,000
Weavers	15	7,696	21,816	Do	3	.....	66	.....	34,225
Wheelwrights	21	4,550	11,099	Do	50	.....	1,087	.....	37,430
Whip and cane makers	3	10,650	16,650	Do	32	4	570	46	27,950
White and lock smiths	10	6,422	7,721	Do	33	.....	895	.....	27,900
Wig and curl makers	2	5,800	4,450	Do	1	11	40	132	8,000
Wire workers	4	5,800	4,900	Do	13	.....	560	.....	14,500
Aggregate for Baltimore	2,243	6,541,922	9,444,244	.....	15,442	5,044	\$411,988	\$47,453	\$20,416,511

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	BALTIMORE COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly wage of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implements	2	\$5,200	\$3,350	Hand ..	10	1	\$175	\$3	\$6,900
Blacksmiths	7	1,935	4,350	Do.....	21		151		11,700
Boot and shoe makers	1	100	250	Do.....	2		18		700
Brick makers	7	52,500	19,750	Kiln.....	307		6,327		82,000
Carpenters	1	175	125	Hand ..	2		20		600
Chandlers	1	40,000	62,500	Steam ..	50	15	1,000	180	103,000
Copper refining	1	45,000	105,400	Water ..	15		460		115,500
Distillers	3	91,500	133,481	Steam ..	30		982		157,700
Factories, cotton	15	1,713,000	853,461	Do.....	617	1,317	10,489	13,430	1,258,512
“ glue	1	2,000	2,050	Do.....	3		40		4,500
“ nail	1	105,000	56,700	Water ..	140		3,220		140,000
“ woollen	4	134,200	10,000	Do.....	76	73	849		159,900
Forges	1	21,000	13,420	Do.....	16		416		20,700
Furnaces, iron	2	350,000	163,053	Steam ..	165		3,125		165,000
Hosiery	1	1,000	425	Hand ..	3		54		1,725
Machinist	1	14,000	3,990	Water ..	30		900		45,000
Mills, bark	2	2,500	3,000	Do.....	7	2	80	10	5,000
“ bone	1	3,000	4,125	Horse ..	7		150		7,000
“ flour	20	500,500	1,085,272	Water ..	70		673		1,340,426
“ grist	20	56,500	77,800	Do.....	25		547		95,150
“ linseed oil	1	3,000	750	Do.....	2		30		1,400
“ paper	13	69,400	86,501	Do.....	69	43	1,041	292	152,740
“ powder	2	64,000	10,211	Do.....	9		189		16,750
Mining, copper	1	1,000		Steam ..	23		460		5,375
“ iron	13	26,700		Hand ..	179		3,572		193,000
Oil cloth makers	1	6,000	8,000	Do.....	2		100		18,000
Saddlers, &c.	1	1,000	300	Hand ..	5		25		800
Tanners	7	75,000	52,455	Do.....	35		585		77,700
Wheelwrights	3	1,300	1,000	Do.....	6		60		2,725
Total for Baltimore county.....	134	\$3,387,410	\$2,791,319	.....	1,926	1,451	\$36,249	\$14,764	\$4,123,503

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

CARROLL COUNTY.									
NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implements.....	3	\$3,350	\$3,980	Hand	23		\$468		\$11,400
Blacksmiths.....	17	3,800	5,972	Do.....	42		618		15,650
Boot and shoe makers.....	6	1,650	3,900	Do.....	21	3	274	\$15	7,900
Cabinet makers.....	4	1,050	670	Do.....	6		118		2,700
Clothiers.....	1	100	350	Do.....	1		18		700
Distillers.....	1	600	4,043	Steam.....	2		36		5,475
Earthen ware.....	2	200	337	Hand.....	3		66		2,300
Factories, cotton.....	1	20,000	18,000	Water.....	20	20	260	159	24,000
" woollen.....	6	15,700	8,050	Do.....	10	8	196	78	12,790
Hat and cap makers.....	1	500	700	Hand.....	2		36		1,500
Lime burners.....	1	500	112	Kiln.....	2		30		1,500
Mills, bark.....	1	1,000	700	Horse.....	4		60		2,240
" flour.....	30	100,000	80,950	Water.....	50		800		96,350
" grist.....	9	30,200	8,679	Do.....	10		231		25,325
" paper.....	4	11,500	7,700	Steam.....	14	2	194	24	16,000
Mining, copper.....	2	12,200		Hand.....	12		272		3,600
" iron.....	1	2,000		Water.....	15		600		7,250
Saddlers, &c.....	6	1,900	4,177	Hand.....	13		234		6,850
Soap-stone quarry.....	1	4,700		Do.....	10		260		4,500
Stone cutters.....	1	50	120	Do.....	2		40		944
Tanners.....	20	34,400	66,630	Steam.....	57		872		99,315
Tinners.....	3	900	1,275	Hand.....	5		98		4,080
Total for Carroll county.....	121	\$246,800	\$216,345	.....	324	33	\$5,771	\$276	\$352,369

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	CECIL COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw material.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implements	17	\$7,150	\$7,640	Hand.....	46	.....	\$899	.....	\$25,210
Bakers.....	3	2,500	3,640	Do.....	7	.....	134	.....	7,000
Blacksmiths.....	31	7,500	9,475	Do.....	76	.....	1,218	.....	31,900
Boot and shoe makers.....	24	4,140	10,948	Do.....	54	3	912	\$20	25,600
Brick makers.....	1	30,000	5,775	Kiln.....	25	.....	600	.....	15,000
Cabinet makers.....	5	6,600	1,340	Hand.....	12	.....	205	.....	5,400
Carpenters.....	3	1,950	3,600	Do.....	9	.....	270	.....	7,300
Clothiers.....	8	3,600	5,000	Do.....	12	20	250	149	9,600
Coach makers.....	3	600	1,000	Do.....	7	.....	137	.....	2,800
Earthen ware.....	2	1,200	760	Do.....	8	.....	115	.....	2,800
Edge tool makers.....	1	400	541	Do.....	3	.....	45	.....	2,000
Factories, cotton.....	2	48,000	49,000	Water.....	52	45	920	560	89,284
“woollen.....	5	31,500	14,900	Do.....	33	12	660	163	45,750
Foundries, iron.....	1	1,800	.....	Steam.....	2	.....	25	.....	2,000
Furnaces.....	2	68,000	25,100	Water.....	204	.....	4,080	.....	81,000
Mills, bark.....	1	2,000	8,000	Do.....	4	.....	100	.....	16,000
“clover.....	1	400	.....	Do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600
“flour.....	22	104,600	114,600	Do.....	35	.....	700	.....	121,660
“grist.....	8	32,400	43,912	Do.....	15	.....	270	.....	57,548
“paper.....	3	42,500	21,876	Do.....	16	17	294	128	42,000
“rolling.....	3	111,000	65,925	Do.....	70	.....	1,815	.....	86,000
“saw.....	4	16,000	11,430	Do.....	7	.....	123	.....	23,205
Milliners.....	7	1,400	2,550	Hand.....	.....	22	.....	114	8,600
Millwrights.....	1	1,000	2,100	Do.....	12	.....	300	.....	8,000
Saddlers.....	4	1,050	1,700	Do.....	9	.....	150	.....	5,450
Stone quarries.....	4	2,200	.....	Do.....	44	.....	1,100	.....	41,800
Tanners.....	2	10,000	5,890	Do.....	7	.....	100	.....	8,850
Tinners.....	2	500	1,300	Do.....	5	.....	100	.....	3,500
Total for Cecil county.....	170	\$529,990	\$418,062	.....	774	119	\$15,522	\$1,134	\$776,857

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	DORCHESTER COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Blacksmiths.....	2	\$800	\$400	Hand....	3	.....	\$26	.....	\$1,800
Boot and shoe makers.....	7	4,750	6,400	Do.....	22	.....	470	.....	15,700
Coach makers.....	2	1,200	3,500	Do.....	13	.....	312	.....	6,000
Hat and cap makers.....	1	500	300	Do.....	1	.....	25	.....	1,000
Total for Dorchester county.....	12	\$7,250	\$10,600	.....	46	.....	\$833	.....	\$24,500

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	KENT COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implements.....	1	\$100	\$170	Hand.....					\$1,000
Blacksmiths.....	5	1,650	1,140	Do.....	8		\$106		3,100
Boot and shoe makers.....	9	4,850	8,065	Do.....	34		638		20,650
Cabinet makers.....	1	300	800	Do.....	1		10		1,500
Coach makers.....	4	8,700	3,560	Do.....	16		360		13,000
Coopers.....	1	400	475	Do.....	1		20		900
Factories, woollen.....	1	4,500	2,700	Water.....	5		120		4,400
Mills, flour.....	5	14,900	24,332	Do.....	7		185		27,800
“ grist.....	6	10,000	32,300	Do.....	9		7700		38,400
Saddlery.....	1	300	400	Hand.....	2		24		1,000
Total for Kent county.....	34	\$45,700	\$73,642	.....	82		\$1,540		\$111,750

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.									
NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implements.....	5	\$1,350	\$2,520	Hand....	10	.....	\$245	.....	\$3,860
Blacksmiths.....	3	3,000	3,507	Do.....	25	.....	507	.....	9,605
Boot and shoe makers.....	2	250	750	Do.....	4	.....	75	.....	1,750
Coopers.....	1	210	400	Do.....	2	.....	40	.....	1,200
Engravers.....	1	2,500	195	Water.....	2	.....	80	.....	1,120
Factories, cotton.....	1	20,000	25,070	Do.....	18	52	224	\$426	39,300
“woollen.....	4	15,200	14,553	Do.....	25	5	547	72	24,500
Mills, bone.....	1	2,000	4,230	Do.....	1	.....	12	.....	5,274
“clover.....	2	1,000	.....	Do.....	2	.....	33	.....	1,750
“flour.....	6	25,050	66,625	Do.....	13	.....	301	.....	124,945
“grist.....	25	45,300	62,540	Do.....	25	.....	343	.....	72,732
“paper.....	1	2,500	5,475	Do.....	6	6	110	62	9,425
“saw.....	15	13,050	3,350	Do.....	15	.....	268	.....	15,852
“sawmills.....	1	1,000	2,700	Do.....	6	.....	72	.....	4,900
Mining, gold.....	1	500	.....	Hand.....	7	.....	175	.....	1,596
Saddlers, &c.....	1	200	500	Do.....	2	.....	40	.....	900
Stone quarries.....	1	800	.....	Do.....	6	.....	70	.....	1,800
Tanners.....	3	3,900	6,457	Do.....	9	.....	138	.....	9,668
Tinners.....	1	1,000	500	Do.....	1	.....	30	.....	1,100
Total for Montgomery county....	80	\$137,510	\$219,372	.....	179	63	\$3,310	\$560	\$331,167

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implements.....	2	\$675	\$250	Hand....	5	.....	\$70	.....	\$1,400
Bakers.....	1	300	675	Do.....	3	.....	90	.....	1,755
Blacksmiths.....	2	3,185	1,795	Do.....	21	.....	25	.....	7,300
Boot and shoe makers.....	7	650	750	Do.....	3	2	90	30	2,190
Carpenters.....	2	2,200	1,650	Do.....	7	.....	155	.....	6,200
Clothiers.....	2	500	2,000	Do.....	5	1	175	15	5,000
Factories, cotton.....	2	298,000	213,262	Water....	215	340	2,300	1,680	275,000
“ woollen.....	1	3,500	1,700	Do.....	25	3	700	30	6,000
Furnaces, iron.....	1	15,000	14,412	Steam....	25	.....	700	.....	27,000
Machinists.....	1	65,000	5,300	Do.....	45	.....	1,125	.....	26,000
Mills, flour.....	2	33,960	33,550	Water....	10	.....	300	12	40,294
“ grist.....	2	4,000	7,000	Do.....	3	.....	24	.....	8,800
“ saw.....	1	2,200	2,500	Steam....	9	1	126	9	7,000
Saddlers, &c.....	1	200	400	Hand....	1	.....	35	.....	920
Total for Prince George's county.....	28	\$428,370	\$285,244	.....	360	348	\$5,595	\$1,776	\$414,859

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Blacksmiths	2	\$250	\$249	Hand	4	.....	\$50	.....	\$1,400
Boot and shoe makers	4	3,200	5,691	Do	20	6	455	\$26	14,210
Cabinet makers	1	400	830	Do	3	.....	48	.....	2,000
Clothiers	2	110	.....	Do	5	5	64	15	1,600
Coach makers	1	5,000	1,900	Do	15	.....	510	.....	11,050
Mills, bark	1	5,000	1,000	Water	13	.....	87	.....	3,000
" grist	6	17,800	54,000	Do	13	.....	241	.....	64,992
" saw	3	5,500	2,700	Steam	30	.....	330	.....	15,300
Saddlers, &c.	1	800	400	Hand	1	.....	25	.....	800
Wheelwrights	5	4,000	2,100	Do	21	.....	326	.....	7,974
Total for Queen Anne's county.	29	\$42,060	\$68,870	.....	117	11	\$2,126	\$41	\$122,226

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	ST. MARY'S COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual pro- ducts.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male la- bor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Factories, cotton	1	\$10,000	\$4,000	Water ...	2	9	\$16	\$58	\$7,000
Mills, grist.....	1	23,000	43,000	Do	9	.....	86	.....	49,312
" saw.....	1	5,500	10,000	Steam	11	.....	99	.....	12,000
Total for St. Mary's county.....	11	\$38,500	\$56,000	.....	22	9	\$201	\$58	\$68,312

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	SOMERSET COUNTY.							
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.	
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.
Bakers.....	1	\$600	\$1,875	Hand....	2	.....	\$52	.....
Blacksmiths.....	6	4,000	2,655	Do.....	15	.....	301	.....
Boat builders.....	5	4,300	4,300	Do.....	19	.....	410	.....
Boot and shoe makers.....	6	3,700	6,100	Do.....	26	5	393	\$34
Coach makers.....	4	11,500	5,360	Do.....	25	.....	578	.....
Factories, woollen.....	2	2,000	3,300	Water....	2	.....	27	.....
Hat and cap makers.....	1	600	900	Hand....	3	1	78	8
Mills, flour.....	3	6,000	4,400	Water....	3	.....	52	.....
“ grist.....	28	35,000	33,057	Steam, &c	40	.....	535	.....
“ saw.....	31	39,250	33,028	Do.....	54	.....	723	.....
Tanners.....	2	2,500	1,600	Horse, &c	4	.....	60	.....
Tinners.....	1	250	200	Hand....	1	.....	26	.....
Total for Somerset county.....	90	\$109,600	\$96,775	.....	194	6	\$3,234	\$42

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	TALBOT COUNTY.							
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.	
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.
Agricultural implements.....	6	\$2,300	\$1,760	Hand....	14	.....	\$372	.....
Blacksmiths.....	1	1,600	300	Do.....	3	.....	30	.....
Boot and shoe makers.....	4	7,300	3,800	Do.....	23	8	107	\$19
Cabinet makers.....	1	500	300	Do.....	3	.....	105	.....
Clothiers.....	5	2,800	9,000	Do.....	12	20	125	88
Coach makers.....	2	8,500	4,500	Do.....	19	.....	540	.....
Mills, flour.....	6	5,300	21,200	Water....	9	.....	134	.....
“ saw.....	2	92,000	16,600	Do.....	25	1	381	8
Saddlers.....	2	1,100	1,600	Hand....	4	2	100	4
Ship builders.....	3	2,500	3,400	Do.....	34	.....	880	.....
Tanners.....	1	700	1,000	Do.....	3	.....	45	.....
Total for Talbot county.....	36	\$54,600	\$63,460	.....	149	31	\$2,819	\$119

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	WASHINGTON COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implements.	4	\$2,300	\$2,000	Hand.	16		\$298		\$8,892
Bakers.	2	2,450	2,546	Do.	3		50		9,802
Blacksmiths.	1	600	580	Do.	5		44		1,180
Boat builders.	1	2,000	1,125	Do.	5		160		6,000
Boot and shoe makers.	11	6,000	5,468	Do.	45	8	784	\$64	16,525
Brewers.	2	3,500	600	Still.	5		3		3,705
Brick makers.	1	1,000	400	Kiln.	10		85		2,300
Cabinet makers.	5	3,200	1,550	Hand.	15		254		6,540
Chandlers.	1	350	1,040	Do.	1		16		1,400
Clothiers.	2	2,700		Do.	3	8	65	96	3,487
Coach makers.	2	1,300	3,655	Do.	19		324		6,000
Coopers.	9	4,700	6,232	Do.	33		637		16,345
Disillers.	6	15,000	25,649	Steam.	9		160		32,520
Earthen ware.	1	500	104	Hand.	2		40		1,100
Factories, file.	1	25,000	17,000	Water.	20		400		30,000
" nail	1	15,000	24,000	Do.	24		600		47,000
" woollen	3	12,500	4,755	Do.	23	2	470	18	14,675
Forge.	1	5,000	19,000	Do.	12		300		26,000
Foundries, iron.	2	31,000	12,610	Do, steam	33		665		30,000
Furnace, iron.	2	58,000	40,500	Water.	85		2,100		80,500
Glovers.	2	15,000	5,459	Hand.	11	65	198	344	18,990
Hat and cap makers.	3	4,300	3,270	Do.	11	2	272	16	8,050
Lime burners.	2	6,000	1,175	Kiln.	8		160		5,325
Mills, flour.	59	405,600	1,002,888	Water.	108		2,017		1,309,412
" rolling	1	25,000	21,600	Do.	9		200		25,000
" saw	3	6,000	4,000	Do.	7		120		8,670
Mining, iron	1	2,000		Hand.	8		200		4,125
Printers.	2	6,625	4,681	Do.	30	3	440	20	15,685
Saddlers, &c.	6	1,950	3,955	Do.	17		332		8,560
Shoe cutters.	3	3,000	5,500	Do.	9		195		10,360
Tanners.	16	58,800	59,653	Do.	49		806		96,985
Tinners.	4		2,673	Do.	4		64		5,035
Total for Washington county.	169	\$726,375	\$1,283,675		642	88	\$12,541	\$558	\$1,859,993

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	WORCESTER COUNTY.								
	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Blacksmiths	2	\$700	\$459	Hand	5	\$48	\$1 350
Boat and shoe makers.....	3	1,600	1,730	Do.....	13	1	210	\$4	5,200
Coneh makers.....	3	4,200	Do.....	13	300	4,700
Furnaces.....	1	20,000	1,525	Water.....	10	170	9,350
Mills, grist.....	17	4,000	15,000	Do.....	17	110	18,200
" saw	17	34,850	11,112	Do.....	21	133	20,461
Tanners.....	2	4,500	3,350	Hand.....	9	135	6,700
Total for Worcester county.....	45	\$69,850	\$33,176	88	1	\$1,106	\$4	\$65,961

RECAPITULATION.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Agricultural implement makers	76	\$100,150	\$103,572	Steam, &c.	332	1	\$7,433	\$3	\$237,656
Artificial flower makers	1	500	2,000	Hand	6	125			4,000
Bakers	193	249,187	658,100	Do.	421	22	10,840	173	1,145,949
Band-box makers	1	100	225	Do.	1	6	30	75	1,200
Basket makers	7	2,450	2,493	Do.	22	561			11,084
Blacksmiths	232	87,730	100,490	Do.	607	10,946			323,678
Block and pump makers	19	13,300	8,992	Do.	57	1,704			44,300
Boat builders	15	13,000	14,705	Do.	65	1,887			47,353
Book-binders	9	13,300	15,700	Do.	27	730			52,850
Boot and shoe makers	464	297,965	504,210	Do.	2,192	634	45,909	5,055	1,373,358
Brewers	18	62,800	59,873	Stills, &c.	79	1,657			122,720
Brick makers	61	280,536	124,279	Kilns	1,351	33,334			471,450
Broom makers	7	10,050	14,055	Hand	26	647			38,950
Brush makers	6	15,600	13,410	Do.	45	1,224			44,950
Button makers	1	1,000	2,500	Steam	8	128			2,340
Cabinet makers	141	301,215	208,895	Hand	841	62	22,518	513	705,175
Cage makers	1	75	75	Do.	2	35			850
Car builders	1	600	1,090	Do.	6	156			3,600
Carpenters and builders	234	218,437	518,588	Do.	1,337	37,658			1,518,117
Carvers	5	650	960	Do.	10	338			9,300
Chandlers, &c.	19	234,600	427,290	Steam, &c.	183	19	3,730	313	579,553
Charcoal burners	1	1,000	570	Pits	4	80			2,170
Chemicals	5	210,000	110,150	Steam	113	2,938			421,200
Cigar makers, &c.	125	196,960	210,542	Hand	502	6	12,731	48	608,716
Clothiers	265	628,940	1,327,481	Do.	1,739	3,554	36,939	33,677	2,662,427
Coach makers	52	127,450	113,415	Do.	432	1	10,835	20	357,470
Comb makers	4	1,400	2,819	Do.	11	242			7,100
Coopers	93	47,730	111,761	Do.	487	9,066			284,758
Copper refining	1	45,000	105,400	Water	15	460			115,500
" smelting	1	100,000	245,300	Steam	40	1,480			450,000
" smiths	6	30,870	30,983	Hand	27	923			40,600
Corkage	7	28,500	71,430	Steam, &c.	65	2,584			106,600
Cork cutters	1	2,500	4,000	Hand	4	144			6,000
Corset makers	2	150	332	Do.	9	80			3,000
Curriers	21	65,100	208,545	Do.	80	3,010			324,058
Cutters	1	2,000	500	Do.	4	140			3,000
Daggergrains	9	13,900	9,330	Cameras	21	534			32,700
Disillers	16	184,300	457,638	Stills	52	1,435			566,064
Dyers	3	5,500	1,200	Hand	7	242			6,800
Earthen ware manufacturers	16	46,030	14,108	Kilns	106	2,841			82,700
Edge tool makers	8	10,100	9,731	Hand	40	1,013			34,296
Engravers	3	2,500	1,495	Do.	7	220			7,120
Engine, fire, builders	3	16,800	5,237	Steam	32	836			21,350
Factories, card	1	21,100	5,296	Do.	8	360			41,000
" cotton	33	2,348,600	1,353,361	Do & water	1,212	2,035	19,152	18,960	2,021,396
" file	2	25,500	17,315	Water	24	540			35,000
" glue	3	20,000	16,040	Steam	21	465			29,400
" lamp	2	6,000	7,951	Hand	8	216			13,750
" linseed oil-cake	1	10,000	37,500	Steam	6	120			7,500
" mill stone	2	5,600	6,125	Hand	9	270			27,000
" nail	8	121,550	96,717	Steam, &c.	203	4,011			221,100
" rivetted hose	2	6,800	7,250	Hand	9	190			20,500
" shot	1	30,600	36,250	Steam	10	250			44,000
" woollen	43	252,100	176,518	Water	264	4,912	1,232		319,240
Forges, iron	5	94,500	78,925	Do.	90	2,353			136,000
Foundries, brass	10	52,240	190,049	Steam	76	2,159			273,600
" iron	18	253,100	230,542	Do.	555	15,444			515,862
" type and stereotype	1	15,000	2,875	Hand	31	1,000			25,000
Frings makers	4	40,650	27,200	Looms	9	300	629		65,800
Furnaces, iron	19	1,033,500	576,925	Steam	1,351	26,404			1,048,250
Gas company	1	500,000	32,190	Retorts	52	1,600			156,000
" fixtures	2	8,000	6,998	Forge	14	390			19,675
Gilder's	1	500	2,000	Hand	2	60			3,000
Glass manufacturers	2	54,000	19,300	Do.	54	2,426			52,000
Glovers	5	21,860	10,384	Do.	21	371	395		29,900
Gunsmiths	11	14,300	12,050	Do.	81	2,223			53,500
Hat and cap makers	46	55,200	120,338	Do.	135	3,590	2,062		213,481
Hosiery	1	1,000	425	Do.	3	51			1,725
India rubber clothing	2	3,000	12,000	Do.	9	120	100		18,250
Instrument makers, mathematical	4	3,600	2,140	Do.	8	350			8,900
" musical	2	1,400	950	Do.	6	120			4,200
" surgical	2	3,000	1,045	Do.	8	240			6,000
Iron railing workers	4	4,650	8,610	Do.	27	669			22,800
Japanning	1	150	375	Do.	3	55			2,000
Last makers	5	1,350	965	Do.	11	411			12,500
Lime burners	16	14,930	13,867	Kilns	46	689			28,725
Looking glass & picture frame makers	4	22,500	15,160	Hand	30	1,065			35,150
Machinists	15	237,500	120,843	Steam, &c.	458	12,591			497,550
Amount carried forward	2,435	\$8,874,645	\$9,121,908		16,123	6,940	\$375,361	\$64,348	\$19,008,415

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

NAME OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw materials.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES.		Value of annual products.
					Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	
Amount brought forward.....	2,435	\$8,874,645	\$9,121,908	.....	16,123	6,940	\$375,361	\$64,348	\$19,008,415
Match makers.....	1	200	250	Hand.....	2	6	40	60	5,000
Mills, bark.....	7	26,000	27,900	Water.....	31	2	547	10	56,740
“ bone.....	3	7,000	15,478	Steam, &c.....	16	.....	362	.....	24,274
“ clover.....	4	1,550	.....	Water.....	4	.....	53	.....	5,350
“ coffee and spices.....	3	12,100	21,625	Steam, &c.....	12	2	253	40	31,560
“ flour.....	245	1,833,460	4,126,324	Water, &c.....	501	1	9,043	12	4,918,576
“ grist.....	147	264,150	432,583	Do.....	185	.....	2,806	.....	539,689
“ oil, linseed.....	1	3,000	750	Do.....	2	.....	30	.....	1,400
“ paper.....	25	134,300	118,668	Do.....	117	69	1,885	516	234,365
“ planing.....	5	42,700	119,085	Steam.....	53	.....	1,300	.....	185,290
“ plaster.....	2	10,000	14,562	Do.....	14	.....	320	.....	21,500
“ powder.....	2	64,000	10,211	Water.....	9	.....	189	.....	16,750
“ rolling.....	5	136,000	210,564	Do.....	175	.....	5,015	.....	282,531
“ saw.....	118	195,350	185,630	Do.....	302	2	5,174	17	399,778
“ sumac.....	3	9,000	14,075	Do.....	13	.....	206	.....	21,525
Milliners.....	51	26,275	74,912	Hand.....	.....	262	.....	2,374	151,900
Millwrights.....	3	17,500	9,880	Do.....	42	.....	1,250	.....	49,000
Mineral waters.....	3	9,400	8,090	Steam.....	22	.....	442	.....	27,312
Mining, coal.....	3	605,000	.....	Do.....	210	.....	5,450	.....	196,000
“ copper.....	3	13,200	.....	Do.....	35	.....	732	.....	8,975
“ gold.....	1	500	.....	Hand.....	7	.....	175	.....	1,596
“ iron.....	21	34,750	.....	Do.....	274	.....	5,344	.....	171,675
Morocco dressers.....	7	36,400	111,576	Do.....	49	11	1,221	124	147,550
Oar makers.....	1	2,000	800	Do.....	4	.....	160	.....	10,000
Oil-cloth makers.....	1	6,000	8,000	Do.....	5	.....	100	.....	12,000
Organ builders.....	2	2,000	1,850	Do.....	8	.....	230	.....	8,300
Paper box makers.....	1	400	1,332	Do.....	1	5	30	125	4,000
Paper stainers.....	6	60,000	20,974	Do.....	117	.....	1,578	.....	63,000
Patent medicines.....	3	1,650	5,130	Do.....	7	.....	183	.....	15,500
Perfumery.....	2	650	2,700	Do.....	5	.....	132	.....	9,800
Piano-forte makers.....	10	61,100	32,184	Do.....	163	.....	5,396	.....	124,550
Plaster casts.....	1	200	250	Do.....	2	.....	50	.....	1,500
Plumbers.....	12	17,450	41,090	Do.....	59	.....	1,865	.....	88,750
Printers and publishers.....	28	124,525	151,753	Steam, &c.....	265	7	7,500	52	379,569
“ lithographic and letter press.....	2	9,600	3,750	Hand.....	20	.....	700	.....	16,500
“ music.....	1	10,000	2,200	Do.....	8	.....	300	.....	20,000
Pyrotechnists.....	1	5,000	900	Do.....	3	7	60	70	7,000
Railroad machinery.....	4	81,500	37,541	Steam.....	187	.....	5,892	.....	136,550
Regalia makers.....	3	5,500	31,600	Hand.....	2	70	120	740	20,000
Saddlers, &c.....	71	90,195	90,834	Do.....	277	8	6,806	114	222,053
Safe makers.....	1	200	664	Do.....	2	.....	64	.....	2,228
Sail makers.....	24	21,680	121,526	Do.....	111	1	3,155	15	211,530
Screw dock company.....	1	30,000	4,750	Steam.....	15	.....	580	.....	15,000
Ship builders.....	24	164,000	273,985	Hand.....	673	.....	26,722	.....	832,100
“ joiners.....	13	14,220	32,155	Do.....	82	.....	3,207	.....	89,500
“ smiths.....	16	17,600	23,738	Do.....	109	.....	2,614	.....	91,700
Silver platers.....	2	8,600	5,500	Do.....	16	.....	503	.....	15,000
Silversmiths, jewellers, & watchmakers.....	31	55,400	93,611	Do.....	113	7	4,043	81	236,175
Soap & candle makers—see Chandlers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap-stone quarries.....	1	4,700	.....	Do.....	10	.....	260	.....	4,500
“ manufacturers.....	1	100,000	8,000	Steam.....	20	.....	720	.....	30,000
Steam engine makers.....	2	125,000	66,279	Do.....	330	.....	10,725	.....	227,000
Stone cutters.....	29	139,050	112,425	Hand.....	283	.....	9,340	.....	278,364
“ quarries.....	6	6,000	.....	Do.....	65	.....	1,620	.....	49,850
Stove makers.....	19	271,500	320,875	Steam.....	413	.....	12,259	.....	665,000
Sugar refiners.....	2	62,000	184,040	Do.....	19	.....	560	.....	303,500
Tanners.....	116	628,900	725,612	Do, &c.....	479	.....	8,034	.....	1,103,139
Tinners.....	69	91,325	113,483	Hand.....	251	2	6,614	14	262,117
Turners.....	8	9,925	25,350	Steam.....	21	.....	586	.....	50,050
Umbrella makers.....	7	9,300	23,948	Hand.....	10	40	250	510	49,572
Upholsterers.....	14	24,200	36,290	Do.....	50	26	1,334	223	78,160
Varnish makers.....	1	1,200	1,378	Do.....	2	.....	80	.....	3,400
Vinegar makers.....	2	350	2,365	Do.....	3	.....	64	.....	4,090
Weavers.....	16	8,396	22,416	Looms.....	37	.....	676	.....	36,025
Wheelwrights.....	33	10,675	15,124	Hand.....	85	.....	1,800	.....	51,000
Whip and cane makers.....	3	10,650	16,650	Do.....	32	4	570	45	27,950
White lead makers.....	1	25,000	24,000	Steam.....	30	.....	600	.....	42,000
White and lock smiths.....	10	6,422	7,721	Hand.....	33	.....	895	.....	27,900
Wig and curl makers.....	2	5,800	4,450	Do.....	1	11	40	132	8,000
Wire workers.....	5	5,800	5,450	Do.....	15	.....	510	.....	16,500
Aggregate for the State.....	3,708	\$14,753,143	\$17,326,734	.....	22,641	7,483	\$544,931	\$63,625	\$32,477,702

NOTE.—Average monthly wages of Males, \$24 07. Average monthly wages of Females, \$9 30.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AND TAXES.

COUNTIES.	REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.		TAXES.						
	Total.	True valuation.	State tax.	County tax.	School tax.	Poor tax.	Road tax.	All other taxes.	Total.
Alleghany.....	\$4,305,453	\$5,080,635	\$10,514	\$26,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$37,429
Ann Arundel.....	9,774,931	11,243,624	9,069	15,589	\$5,113	\$1,060	\$1,100	.....	31,931
Baltimore county.....	13,546,132	13,546,132	32,605	32,605	5,670	.....	.....	.....	70,880
Baltimore city.....	80,237,900	80,237,960	165,000	30,667	33,618	13,597	603	\$381,509	617,994
Calvert.....	2,151,952	2,474,096	5,379	9,035	533	.....	.....	.....	14,950
Caroline.....	1,421,826	1,421,826	3,615	7,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,497
Carroll.....	6,629,812	6,629,812	17,356	13,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,834
Cecil.....	5,191,099	6,500,000	13,052	25,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,386
Charles.....	3,330,717	6,645,891	8,280	6,651	3,000	2,000	928	.....	20,859
Dorchester.....	4,635,105	4,635,105	11,587	19,131	6,843	2,000	.....	.....	39,561
Frederick.....	18,773,926	20,455,298	45,192	37,494	8,000	.....	8,206	.....	98,892
Harford.....	5,087,990	5,087,990	12,556	29,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,686
Kent.....	4,574,821	4,574,821	11,613	10,171	5,315	2,744	2,629	.....	32,472
Montgomery.....	4,323,800	4,523,800	13,128	13,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,256
Prince George.....	11,711,254	11,921,478	6,053	6,780	2,800	1,250	1,400	.....	18,283
Queen Ann.....	3,967,277	3,967,277	9,993	21,036	4,504	.....	.....	.....	35,513
Somerset.....	3,303,933	4,129,919	8,516	14,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,383
St. Mary's.....	3,973,100	3,973,100	9,504	11,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,246
Talbot.....	4,511,295	4,541,295	11,033	27,814	11,349	.....	.....	.....	50,226
Washington.....	1,499,231	1,499,231	29,051	27,507	1,200	.....	.....	.....	57,758
Worcester.....	3,323,009	4,169,233	8,810	3,718	1,865	.....	.....	.....	14,393
Total.....	\$196,603,625	\$207,257,523	\$444,866	\$380,727	\$89,810	\$22,651	\$14,866	\$381,509	\$1,334,429

WAGES.

COUNTIES.	Av. monthly wages to a farm-hand with board.	Average to a day-laborer with board.	Average to a day-laborer without board.	Average day wages to a carpenter without board.	Weekly wages to a female domestic with board.	Price of board to laboring men per week.
Alleghany.....	\$10 00	\$0 75	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$1 00	\$2 00
Ann Arundel.....	9 00	0 70	1 00	1 37	1 25	2 12
Baltimore county.....	8 00	0 50	0 75	1 12	1 00	2 00
Baltimore city.....	8 00	0 53	0 91	1 40	1 11	2 35
Calvert.....	4 50	0 44	0 62	1 12	0 44	1 37
Caroline.....	6 00	0 35	0 50	1 25	0 75	1 50
Carroll.....	10 00	0 50	0 75	1 00	0 62	1 50
Cecil.....	10 00	0 50	0 75	1 00	0 75	1 75
Charles.....	5 00	0 50	0 75	1 25	0 75	2 00
Dorchester.....	8 00	0 50	0 75	1 75	0 75	1 50
Frederick.....	8 00	0 50	0 75	1 25	0 75	2 00
Harford.....	10 00	0 50	0 75	1 25	1 00	2 00
Kent.....	8 00	0 61	0 62	1 30	0 75	1 50
Montgomery.....	8 00	0 50	0 75	1 25	1 00	1 75
Prince George.....	9 00	0 62	0 87	1 25	1 37	2 00
Queen Ann.....	8 00	0 25	0 37	1 50	2 00	1 50
Somerset.....	6 00	0 37	0 50	1 00	0 50	1 37
St. Mary's.....	5 00	0 25	0 37	1 25	0 50	1 25
Talbot.....	7 00	0 25	0 37	1 25	1 00	2 00
Washington.....	11 00	0 56	0 75	1 00	0 75	2 00
Worcester.....	6 00	0 45	0 55	1 25	0 50	1 50
Average in the State.....	\$7 88	\$0 49	\$0 69	\$1 25	\$0 89	\$1 75

PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERISM.							CRIME.					
	Whole No. of paupers supported within the year ending June 1, '50.			Whole No. of paupers on June 1, 1850.			Annual cost of support.	Whole No. of criminals convicted within the year.			In prison on June 1, 1850.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.		Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Alleghany.....	44	6	50	44	6	50	\$2,000	1	3	4	7	5	12
Ann Arundel.....	51	10	61	48	9	57	4,060	130	19	149	288	64	352
Baltimore.....	914	1,773	2,687	208	234	442	21,442	1	1	2	1	1	2
Calvert.....	60	60	120	60	60	120	1,003	1	1	2	1	1	2
Caroline.....	74	74	148	74	74	148	1,300	2	1	3	1	1	2
Carroll.....	102	5	107	100	5	105	3,526	3	3	6	2	2	4
Cecil.....	40	8	48	38	3	41	2,200	8	8	16	8	2	10
Charles.....	61	4	65	36	36	72	2,000	3	3	6	4	4	8
Dorchester.....	78	78	156	78	78	156	2,242	8	8	16	8	2	10
Frederick.....	213	25	238	194	24	218	5,998	2	1	3	2	1	3
Harford.....	20	8	28	13	4	17	2,800	1	1	2	1	1	2
Kent.....	55	55	110	55	55	110	1,063	2	1	3	2	1	3
Montgomery.....	117	1	118	98	1	99	3,242	2	2	4	2	2	4
Prince George.....	99	99	198	14	14	28	1,570	2	2	4	2	2	4
Queen Ann.....	124	124	248	124	124	248	2,500	2	2	4	2	2	4
Somerset.....	207	207	414	196	196	392	3,500	2	2	4	2	2	4
St. Mary's.....	13	13	26	90	90	180	1,831	2	2	4	2	2	4
Talbot.....	41	41	82	39	39	78	1,000	2	2	4	2	2	4
Washington.....	205	63	268	210	32	242	6,436	3	3	6	3	3	6
Worcester.....	37	37	74	23	23	46	1,955	3	3	6	3	3	6
Total.....	2,555	1,903	4,458	1,618	318	1,936	\$71,668	183	24	207	325	72	397

Total number of paupers in the State on the 1st of June, 1850, 1,936; of these 808 were white males; 905 white females; 100 colored males; 114 colored females. Total male paupers, 917. Total female paupers, 1,019.

Total number in prison on 1st June, 1850, 397; 212 were white males; 7 white females; 147 colored males; 31 colored females. Total males, 359. Total females, 38.

LIBRARIES.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.		SCHOOL.		SUNDAY SCHOOL.		COLLEGE.		CHURCH.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Vols.	No.	Vols.	No.	Vols.	No.	Vols.	No.	Vols.	No.	Vols.	No.	Vols.
Alleghany.....			72	55,467			5	1,348					72	55,467
Ann Arundel.....	1	16,250	32	23,300	1	3,000	23	11,827	4	22,692			39	43,898
Baltimore.....	11	36,300	21	43,400			5	1,050	1	300			59	117,379
Calvert.....			4	7,000			26	5,236					4	7,000
Carroll.....			64	6,390			5	1,050	1	300			70	7,740
Cecil.....			3	4,100			26	5,236					29	9,336
Charles.....			10	15,500	1	200					2	550	13	16,250
Frederick.....	1	600	26	14,835	1	500	4	1,100	3	5,300	2	950	37	23,285
Harford.....			16	6,825									16	6,825
Kent.....			15	9,550	1	26	5	950	1	500			22	11,026
Montgomery.....	2	1,000	3	398	2	109	1	150					8	1,657
Prince George.....			28	13,390			3	215					31	14,605
Queen Ann.....			7	600							1	350	8	950
St. Mary's.....			1	500	2	2,500							3	3,000
Talbot.....			8	13,400									8	13,400
Washington.....	2	600	15	7,800			12	3,379	1	5,000			30	16,779
Total.....	17	54,750	325	229,455	8	6,333	84	28,315	10	33,792	5	1,850	449	347,497

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

CHARACTER.	NO.	CIRCULATION.	NO. OF COPIES PRINTED ANNUALLY.	CHARACTER.	NO.	NO. OF COPIES PRINTED ANNUALLY.
Religious.....	6	13,950	669,400	Daily.....	6	15,806,500
Whig.....	22	19,172	2,739,744	Tri-weekly.....	4	499,700
Democratic.....	17	12,465	1,457,180	Weekly.....	54	3,166,124
Miscellaneous.....	20	71,000	14,654,000	Semi-monthly.....	1	48,000
Agricultural.....	1	6,900	72,000	Monthly.....	3	92,400
Musical.....	1	1,000	12,000	Total.....	68	19,612,724
Colonization.....	1	700	8,400			
Total.....	68	124,287	19,612,724			

COUNTIES.	COLLEGES.					COUNTIES.	COLLEGES.						
	Number.	No. of teachers.	No. of students.	Received from public funds.	Received from other sources.		Total annual income.	Number.	No. of teachers.	No. of students.	Received from public funds.	Received from other sources.	Total annual income.
Ann Arundel . . .	1	3	25	Kent	1	3	40	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$3,500
Baltimore	4	33	537	\$56,875	\$56,875	St. Mary's	1	3	55	8,000	8,000
Carroll	1	5	30	3,000	3,000	Washington	1	12	85	19,239	19,239
Frederick	3	36	340	\$1,200	32,900	34,100	Total	12	95	1,112	\$3,200	\$121,514	\$124,714

COUNTIES.	PRIMARY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.							ACADEMIES AND OTHER SCHOOLS.							
	No.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Amount annually re- alized from endowment.	Raised by taxation.	Received from public funds.	Received from other sources.	Total annual income.	No.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Amount annually re- alized from endowment.	Received from public funds.	Received from other sources.	Total annual income.
Allegheny.....	109	109	2,480	\$2,500	\$3,980	\$6,480	1	4	105	\$800	\$1,250	\$2,050
Ano Arundel.....	51	51	1,283	\$5,096	3,323	1,605	10,024	6	26	970	\$4,800	6,450	11,250
Baltimore.....	62	62	1,906	5,600	3,800	17,431	9	13	305	3,000	12,500	15,500
Baltimore city.....	71	138	8,892	24,493	6,615	30,954	64,061	67	215	4,507	130	87,331	87,431
Calvert.....	12	12	320	533	533	1,500	3,866	2	2	55	266	180	446
Caroline.....	95	95	518	4,546	1,518	6,064
Carroll.....	31	31	708	4,740	4,740	12	16	252	550	5,015	5,565
Cec. l.....	51	51	1,331	3,927	8,533	12,760	4	6	182	500	896	2,372
Charles.....	29	29	784	426	3,000	747	4,173	2	5	50	200	200
Dorchester.....	35	35	798	6,619	3,722	225	10,566	8	9	140	770	1,250	2,020
Frederick.....	93	94	1,182	7,185	5,429	3,376	15,990	17	68	740	5,525	51,186	56,711
Harford.....	17	17	390	4,150	4,150	2	2	68	500	150	650
Kent.....	29	29	700	1,050	4,503	5,553	4	6	160	1,800	1,800
Montgomery.....	34	34	750	3,007	4,399	8,006	6	10	160	1,000	5,470	6,530
Prince George.....	8	8	240	2,800	2,800	3	4	60	1,000	1,000
Queen Ann.....	30	31	39	4,504	3,669	250	8,423
Somerset.....	45	45	821	4,199	4,199	12	13	270	230
St. Mary's.....	24	24	494	2,372	2,372	7	11	115	2,200	2,200
Talbot.....	32	32	985	11,349	100	11,449	2	5	78	800	6,400	7,200
Washington.....	83	83	3,435	1,200	7,800	7,790	16,790	5	5	122	25	400	425
Worcester.....	54	54	1,719	1,865	1,633	1,865	5,363	5	7	200	180	800	1,900	2,880
Total.....	923	1104	34,467	\$2,959	\$75,296	\$67,412	\$79,563	\$225,260	174	427	7,759	\$12,395	\$15,227	\$178,898	\$206,430

CHURCHES.

COUNTIES.	BAPTIST.			EPISCOPAL.			FRIENDS.			GERMAN REFORMED.		
	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.
Alleghany.....	1	350	\$5,000	2	1,400	\$15,000	..	..	..	1	800	\$6,000
Ann Arundel.....	2	400	1,200	22	18,900	61,000	3	300	\$3,200	..	..	..
Baltimore.....	7	1,770	13,600	8	2,200	36,500	..	350	4,500	..	..	..
Baltimore city...*	6	4,975	92,000	10	7,100	263,700	3	2,200	90,000	3	2,550	135,500
Calvert.....	..	..	..	4	2,800	16,300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	250	..	..	..
Carroll.....	2	600	1,800	3	700	2,000	1	500	2,000	1	2,000	4,000
Cecil.....	..	..	..	3	750	15,000	2	600	3,500	..	..	..
Charles.....	2	400	300	7	1,900	30,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorchester.....	1	800	1,300	2	1,300	6,500	1	60	100	..	..	..
Frederick.....	3	1,050	1,950	4	1,850	17,000	1	500	1,000	11	6,350	41,500
Harford.....	3	900	5,300	3	850	6,000	5	1,000	4,500	..	..	..
Kent.....	..	..	..	6	2,050	17,500	3	400	1,300	..	..	..
Montgomery.....	4	800	2,500	4	1,100	6,500	1	450	1,700	..	..	..
Prince George.....	..	..	..	12	4,200	19,950	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen Ann.....	..	..	..	5	1,400	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset.....	6	1,775	2,300	12	3,790	25,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's.....	..	..	..	6	3,790	14,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talbot.....	1	80	500	5	1,540	24,627	2	1,050	2,000	..	..	..
Washington.....	2	800	1,800	7	2,575	18,300	..	..	..	6	3,100	10,800
Worcester.....	5	1,250	1,160	8	1,900	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	45	15,950	\$130,710	133	60,105	\$610,877	26	7,760	\$114,050	22	14,800	197,800

*There are two churches in Baltimore city belonging to the *Disciples* or *Campbellites*, having accommodations for 1,700 persons; value of property \$11,000—included in the number of *Baptist* churches.

CHURCHES.

COUNTIES.	LUTHERAN.			METHODIST.			PRESBYTERIAN.			ROMAN CATHOLIC.		
	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.
Alleghany.....	4	2,000	\$11,000	17	5,950	\$24,000	1	400	\$6,000	5	3,000	\$14,000
Ann Arundel.....	..	..	..	46	20,200	48,800	3	775	7,200	5	1,150	17,000
Baltimore.....	2	500	4,300	34	7,725	43,340	5	1,390	11,900	4	900	6,200
Baltimore city...*	8	6,600	151,000	42	32,030	419,600	11	9,000	290,800	8	11,900	785,000
Calvert.....	..	..	..	7	4,600	10,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline.....	..	..	..	16	7,950	5,900	2	370	1,100	1	200	400
Carroll.....	6	4,100	12,400	17	6,050	15,900	3	2,000	7,000	2	1,200	2,900
Cecil.....	..	..	..	26	7,370	36,100	5	550	9,800	3	750	28,500
Charles.....	..	..	..	7	1,650	3,950	..	..	..	7	1,900	76,700
Dorchester.....	..	..	..	21	10,715	24,450	..	..	..	1	200	400
Frederick.....	7	4,500	35,800	33	11,950	43,300	3	1,500	11,300	7	3,550	109,500
Harford.....	..	..	..	21	4,950	18,500	3	850	7,000	2	700	8,000
Kent.....	..	..	..	26	6,550	21,750	2	300	400	..	..	..
Montgomery.....	..	..	..	18	4,100	9,450	4	800	5,000	4	850	9,500
Prince George.....	..	..	..	14	3,050	10,050	1	400	1,000	4	1,100	6,450
Queen Ann.....	..	..	..	16	3,050	7,100	1	200	200	1	250	1,000
Somerset.....	..	..	..	35	17,250	25,600	4	1,200	6,000	..	..	..
St. Mary's.....	..	..	..	7	2,100	6,100	..	..	..	8	2,050	79,482
Talbot.....	..	..	..	19	8,800	26,650	..	..	..	1	250	5,500
Washington.....	13	7,000	33,450	16	6,325	21,500	2	1,300	7,500	2	1,150	11,000
Worcester.....	..	..	..	41	9,350	15,125	6	1,600	4,100	..	..	..
Total.....	40	24,700	\$247,950	479	181,715	\$837,665	56	22,635	\$376,300	65	31,100	\$1,161,532

*One of the Roman Catholic churches, the *Cathedral*, has property reported as valued at \$495,000.

CHURCHES.

COUNTIES.	UNION OR FREE.			ALL OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.
Alleghany.....							31	13,900	\$81,000
Ann Arundel.....	1	150	\$1,600				62	41,875	140,000
Baltimore.....	1	350	1,000				63	15,285	121,340
Baltimore city...				8	5,100	\$192,600	99	81,455	2,420,200
Calvert.....							11	7,400	27,400
Caroline.....							21	8,870	7,650
Carroll.....	3	2,600	6,300	2	550	2,500	40	20,300	56,800
Cecil.....							39	10,020	92,900
Charles.....							23	5,850	111,450
Dorchester.....							26	13,075	32,750
Frederick.....				10	5,350	52,100	79	36,600	313,450
Harford.....	1	300	2,000				38	9,550	51,300
Kent.....							37	9,300	40,950
Montgomery.....	2	350	700				37	8,450	35,350
Prince George.....							31	8,750	37,450
Queen Ann.....							23	4,900	15,800
Somerset.....							57	24,015	59,400
St. Mary's.....							21	5,850	100,482
Talbot.....							28	11,720	59,277
Washington.....	2	500	1,400	13	5,450	10,800	63	23,200	116,550
Worcester.....							60	14,100	26,385
Total.....	10	4,250	\$13,000	33	16,450	\$258,000	909	379,465	\$3,947,884

CHURCHES BELONGING TO OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

COUNTIES.	CHURCHES.	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.	COUNTIES.	CHURCHES.	No.	Aggregate accommodations.	Value of property.
Baltimore city...	Covenanter.....	1	600	\$2,000	Frederick.....	Moravian.....	5	2,150	\$8,300
...Do.....	Unitarian.....	1	1,000	104,000	...Do.....	Tunker.....	2	900	3,400
...Do.....	Universalists.....	1	1,000	26,000	...Do.....	Evangelical Reformed..	2	2,100	40,000
...Do.....	United Brethren.....	1	700	18,900	...Do.....	Winebrennarian.....	1	200	400
...Do.....	Church of God.....	1	400	700	Total.....		10	5,350	52,100
...Do.....	Jewish Synagogues.....	3	1,400	41,000					
Total.....		8	5,100	192,600	Washington.....	Moravian.....	6	2,500	5,300
Carroll.....	Tunker.....	1	300	1,500	...Do.....	Mennonite.....	4	850	2,000
...Do.....	Church of God.....	1	250	1,000	...Do.....	Tunker.....	3	2,100	3,500
Total.....		2	550	\$2,500	Total.....		13	5,450	\$10,800

EXPLANATORY NOTES

TO

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

An analysis was made of the diseases, or causes of death, as reported of each county and city in the State, separately; but it was found that the number of sheets required for so minute an exhibition of this particular class of statistics, would swell the volume to an inconvenient size, delay its appearance, and add much more to the expense of publication than would be compensated by the public benefit to be derived from such extended details. It was, therefore, thought best to group the counties according to their geological character. A reference to the historical sketch of the State and counties, which will be found at the beginning of this volume, will show that the State is naturally divided into three distinct partitions; the eight counties on the Eastern Shore, as it is called, forming one division, which is washed by the waters of the Atlantic ocean on the one side, and by the waters of the Chesapeake bay and Susquehanna river on the other; the eight counties lying immediately west of the Chesapeake bay and Susquehanna river, and east and north of the Potomac river, forming a second division; and the four counties in the extreme northwest or mountainous region of the State, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the west by the Potomac river, and on the east by Baltimore and Montgomery counties, forming the third division. If it had been practicable to distinguish the returns from the last mentioned county, a portion of it would have been more properly included in the third than in the central division, its geological character partaking of both; but as the names of its several districts are altogether local and arbitrary, to one not familiar with its localities, there was no clue to a correct division of it. It has been placed in the central division, because, as may be seen by a reference to its history, the greater portion of it is similar in its geological character to that of Prince George and Ann Arundel.

The sheets which follow give a detailed view of the diseases and other causes of death of the several divisions mentioned: First, of the white population; secondly, of the free black population; thirdly, of the free mixed population; fourthly, of the black slave population; and, lastly, of the mixed slave population.

The figures at the ends of the horizontal columns designate the number of deaths from each disease and casualty; those at the bottom of the perpendicular columns the number of deaths of each specified age.

After the line of "Totals," there is a line of figures showing the number of deaths of persons "married." These numbers are so placed as to designate the age and sex of the "married." There is good reason to apprehend that the schedules do not furnish very exact reports of this class of persons, the totals, in most instances, being much smaller than the probable reality. This apprehension is induced from the fact, that in some of the schedules containing long lists of "persons who have died," among whom it is scarcely to be doubted that some were married, no designation whatever is given; while in others, instead of the letter "M" or "W," in the proper column to designate the "married" or "widowed," a simple mark or figure 1 appears, leaving it impossible for any but the marshals who made the

reports to decide which category it was intended to point out. Those only which were clearly designated in the schedules are counted in the following sheets.

In the nomenclature of diseases, for reasons deemed satisfactory, the schedules have been strictly copied.

Following the sheets containing the catalogues of diseases in detail, will be found four tables designed to show, in a condensed view, the various items of statistical information regarded as important to the medical profession.

Table I, exhibits the population, arranged under its several classes, of each county and principal city of the State; the number of births, of each class and sex, and the mortality of the first year.

The number of births includes those that died within the year as well as those living at the date of the census. This fact will account, perhaps, for any discrepancy which may be found to exist between the totals of this table and those of the classification sheets.

Under the third head of this table, "mortality of the first year," a distinction has been made, as will be perceived, between the first and second half of the year. This was done at the suggestion of a very eminent practitioner of medicine, well known to the profession as the author of many valuable papers on medical statistics. It was not thought necessary, in this portion of the table, to make a distinction of sexes or colors, the causes of death within the first year being regarded as very much the same in all classes; except perhaps that deaths from negligence, carelessness, or accident, occur more frequently among the colored than among the white races. In this respect it was believed that nothing could be gained to science by knowing the sex of the infant.

Table II, exhibits the "longevity" of the several races in each county. The totals in this table also include those who died within the year as well as the living.

An examination of this table will disclose a fact worthy of remark, that of the population of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which is generally spoken of as the most unhealthy portion of the State, 2,056 per cent. live beyond their "three score years and ten;" while of that of the Western Shore, only 1,712 per cent., reach that age. A still greater difference in favor of the former will be found in the number of persons living beyond one hundred years.

It will be seen also that the average longevity of the females exceeds that of the males nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Table III, exhibits the number of deaths in each county and city, the prevailing disease of each, and the month in which the greatest mortality occurred. It is thought that this table will be sufficiently intelligible without explanation.

Table IV, is designed to show that the ratio of births and deaths to each other, and of each to the several classes of population; calculated, 1st, for each county and city; and, 2d, for each division of the State. It was thought that a calculation extending to three places of decimals would be sufficiently minute for all purposes of science.

A reference to table I, containing the totals of the

several classes of population, and of the births in each, will enable those who desire it to verify these calculations.

After the first ratio of deaths to births, which is found by the ordinary simple method of taking the number of the latter as the dividend, and of the former as the divisor, the ratio is discovered by the common rule of proportion, viz: $2 : 1 :: 4$ to the ratio. By this method the *per centage* of births and deaths, respectively, of each class of the population is ascertained. Where initials are used, as W. or W. f., they mean "whites" or "white females;" B. or B. f., "blacks" or "black females," and M. or M. f., "mixed" or "mixed females." The results of some of these calculations in regard to the

last class of females will be found to be quite startling; as, for example, in Cecil county, in the eastern division of the State, where 20 children were born of 18 mixed females, being more than 111 per cent.! In several counties, also, the proportion of births to the number of mixed females will be found much greater than in either of the other classes of females.

Another remarkable fact is disclosed by this table. Contrary to the generally received theory, the rate of natural increase in the mixed race is found to be much greater than in either of the other races; that of the mixed being 1.530 per cent.; of the whites, 1.533, and of the blacks, 1.240.

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WHITES—EASTERN SHORE.													
	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1		2		5		10		20	
					and under		and under		and under		and under		and under	
	1st half.		2d half.		2 years		5		10		20		30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abscess, lumbar														
Accident, not specified.....		1								1	1			1
“ by fire				1										
“ by water (drowned).....							1	1						
“ boiling water (scalded).....					1									
Apoplexy														1
Bowels, disease of.....	2		1	1	2									
Brain, “	2	2	3	5	4		8	2		5	2	3		1
Bronchitis.....													1	
Cancer						1								
Catarrh						1								
Child-birth.....														8
Cholera					1					1	2	1	2	
“ infantum.....	5	5		4	6	3	1	1						
“ morbus				1		1					1			
Cold														
Colic	2	1	1								1			
Consumption.....	4	1	2	3		1	1			2	6	4	10	25
Convulsions	4	1				1		1						
Croup	1	2	1	3	3		6	2	1	1		1		
Debility.....														
Diabetes											1			
Diarrhea.....	4		2		1				1					1
Dropsy					1				2		1		2	2
Dysentery.....	2	7	5	4	7	4	14	6	5	6	7	7	3	5
Dyspepsia.....			1										1	
Epilepsy		1												
Erysipelas		1										1	1	
Fever, not specified.....		1			1	1			2		2	1		2
“ bilious.....	1	1	1		8	2	11	9	6	4	5	6	4	3
“ catarrhal			1											
“ congestive.....										1				
“ gastric.....										1				
“ puerperal														1
“ remittent.....					1									
“ scarlet.....			1	1	2	1	5	6	5	6	2	5		1
“ typhoid.....					1	1			5		3	3	5	1
“ typhus							2							1
Gout														
Gravel														
Head, disease of.....	8	3	1		1					2				
Heart, “										1				
Hemorrhage												1	1	
Hernia														
Hooping-cough.....	4	3		1	4	4	2	5	3					
Inflammation	1				2	1	1				1			
Intemperance.....													2	
Jaundice.....	1	1			1									
Kidneys, disease of.....														
Liver, “											1	1	1	2
Lungs, “		4				1		1	1	1	1		3	
Measles					2		2	1		1			1	
Mortification.....														
Neuralgia														
Old age														
Paralysis.....														1
Pleurisy.....			2	1								1	4	3
Pneumonia.....													2	
Rheumatism														
Scrofula.....					1	1			1	1				
Scurvy														
Small pox.....												1		
Spine, diseases of.....														
Stomach, “														
Suicide														
Teething.....			1		1									
Throat, disease of.....											1			
Thrush	1		1											
Uterus, disease of.....														
Worms.....		2				1			1		1			
Unknown.....	25	31	16	7	23	8	4	13	5	11	11	9	11	22
Total.....	65	67	38	33	71	36	76	62	37	49	49	47	54	82

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WHITES—EASTERN SHORE.																	Total
	30		40		50		60		70		80		90		Over 100			
	and under 40		and under 50		and under 60		and under 70		and under 80		and under 90		and under 100		years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Abscess, lumbar	1																1	
Accident, not specified	1		1														6	
" by fire										1							3	
" by water (drowned)	1																3	
" boiling water (scalded)																	1	
Apoplexy					1												11	
Bowels, disease of		2															1	
Brain, "	2			1						1							39	
Bronchitis							1										2	
Cancer		1				1		1			1						5	
Catarrh.	1										1						3	
Child-birth		5									1						13	
Cholera			1	1	1	2							1				13	
" infantum																	25	
" morbus			1			1				1	1						4	
Cold																	3	
Colic	1																5	
Consumption	11	18	4	6	10	5	4	5	4	5	1	2					136	
Convulsions		1				1	1										10	
Croup																	21	
Debility								1									1	
Diabetes																	1	
Diarrhœa						1		1									11	
Dropsy		2	3	2	1	1	2	4	4		1						34	
Dysentery	2	4	3				1	1	3	1	1						98	
Dyspepsia		1															3	
Epilepsy	1																1	
Erysipelas			4		1												8	
Fever, not specified	2		1		1				1	1							20	
" bilious	3	2	5	3	3	2	1	2	2	2							86	
" catarrhal																	1	
" congestive		1															2	
" gastric																	1	
" puerperal																	1	
" remittent																	1	
" scarlet																	34	
" typhoid	2		1	2		1											23	
" typhus			2			1											6	
Gout											1						1	
Gravel											1						1	
Head, disease of					1												16	
Heart, "				1	1			1	1	1							6	
Hæmorrhage																	2	
Hernia								1									1	
Hooping-cough																	26	
Inflammation		1															7	
Intemperance	1		3		1		1	1									9	
Jaundice																	3	
Kidneys, disease of	1																1	
Liver, "		3	3	2			1		1	1							15	
Lungs, "			2	1	1		1		1	1							21	
Measles		1															8	
Mortification										1	1						2	
Neuralgia		1															1	
Old age								2	1	9	4	5			1		23	
Paralysis		1	1	1	1		2	1	1	1							11	
Pleurisy	1	3	5	2	3	1	4		1	1							32	
Pneumonia			1		1		1										5	
Rheumatism			1		2			1									4	
Scrofula																	4	
Scurvy					1												1	
Small pox																	1	
Spine, disease of					1												1	
Stomach, "				1						2							3	
Suicide			1														1	
Teething																	2	
Throat, disease of	1			1				1									4	
Thrush																	2	
Uterus, disease of						1											1	
Worms																	16	
Unknown	12	15	17	21	10	13	12	10	14	11	1	2					346	
Total	44	62	60	45	41	32	36	31	38	39	10	10			1		1,216	

Males, ages and diseases unknown, 1; fever, typhoid, 1..... 2

1,218

* Average duration of the cholera 26 hours.

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	FREE COLORED—EASTERN SHORE.													
	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1		2		5		10		20	
	1st half.		2d half.		and under 2 years.		and under 5		and under 10		and under 20		and under 30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abscess.....				1				1		1				1
Accident, by fire.....														
" by water (drowned).....									1		1			
Apoplexy.....									1					
Asthma.....														
Bowels, disease of.....														
Brain, ".....			1		1									
Bronchitis.....									1					
Cancer.....														
Chik-ken-pox.....						1								
Child-birth.....												1		1
Cholera.....													1	
" infantum.....		1		2		1								
" morbus.....											1			
Consumption.....						1		1	2			1	3	2
Convulsions.....				1									1	
Croup.....						2		1						
Dropsy.....								2	1					
Dysentery.....						1						2		1
Dyspepsia.....														
Fever, not specified.....														
" bilious.....						1		1	1	2	1	1	5	
" congestive.....							1						1	
" scarlet.....						2			1		1			
" typhoid.....						1					1	1		
" typhus.....														
Head, disease of.....	7	3								1				
Heart, ".....														
Hooping-cough.....	2		1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1				
Inflammation.....														
Intemperance.....														
Liver, disease of.....													1	
Lungs.....	1													
Measles.....						1								
Old age.....														
Paralysis.....														
Pleurisy.....										1		1		
Pneumonia.....														
Quinsy.....			1											
Scrofula.....												1		1
Small pox.....							1							
Tetanus.....													2	
Worms.....														
Unknown.....	16	13	4	2	1	8	5	6	9	2	2	2	3	9
Total.....	26	17	7	8	17	14	14	17	13	9	12	11	16	15

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	FREE COLORED—EASTERN SHORE.																	Total.
	30		40		50		60		70		80		90		Over 100			
	and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		years.			
	40	50	60	70	80	90	100											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Abscess.....				1													1	
Accident, by fire.....									1								5	
“ by water (drowned)...	1	1	1														1	
Apoplexy.....											1						1	
Asthma.....			1														1	
Bowels, disease of.....					1												2	
Brain, “.....				1	1												4	
Bronchitis.....																	1	
Cancer.....									1								1	
Chicken-pox.....																	1	
Child-birth.....																	2	
Cholera.....	1																2	
“ infantum.....																	2	
“ morbus.....											1						2	
Consumption.....	2	2	1	2	1	4	1										23	
Convulsions.....																	2	
Croup.....																	3	
Dropsy.....			3			1	1	1									15	
Dysentery.....	1	1			1								1	2			12	
Dyspepsia.....					1												1	
Fever, not specified.....																	2	
“ bilious.....			1						1								15	
“ congestive.....																	2	
“ scarlet.....																	5	
“ typhoid.....			1														4	
“ typhus.....									1								1	
Head, disease of.....																	11	
Heart, “.....			1														1	
Hooping-cough.....																	19	
Inflammation.....	2																2	
Intemperance.....			1														3	
Liver, disease of.....		1															2	
Lungs.....					1												2	
Measles.....																	1	
Old age.....					1						3	3	3	2	1	1	2	
Paralysis.....					1			1									16	
Pleurisy.....	1	1		1		1	2		1	1							10	
Pneumonia.....				1													1	
Quinsy.....																	1	
Scrofula.....																	2	
Small pox.....																	1	
Tetanus.....	1								1								5	
Worms.....																	5	
Unknown.....	4		1	2	6	3	2	2	4		1	2	1				111	
Total.....	13	6	10	8	15	9	7	4	9	4	6	6	3	1	1	3	305	

Females' age unknown—old age, 1; Females' disease unknown, 2..... 3

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NOTE.—16 of this total were of the mixed race, viz: 2 males and 2 females of the first half year; 1 male and 2 females between 1 and 2; 1 male between 2 and 5; 1 male, 5 and 10; 1 male, 10 and 20; 1 female, 20 and 30; 1 female, 70 and 80; 1 male, 80 and 90; 2 male, 90 and 100.

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SLAVES—EASTERN SHORE.													
	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1		2		5		10		20	
					and under		and under		and under		and under		and under	
	1st half.		2d half.		2 years.		5		10		20		30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accident, not specified.....			1			1		1		1		1		1
“ by fire.....						1		1		1		1		1
“ by water (drowned).....														
“ by suffocation.....														
Amputation.....														
Apoplexy.....												1		
Asthma.....														
Bowels, disease of.....		1		1										
Brain, “.....			1		1	1								
Bronchitis.....														
Cancer.....											1			
Child birth.....														2
Cholera.....											2			
“ infantum.....	1		4		1		1	1		2				
“ morbus.....														
Consumption.....					3		2	2	1		2	3	3	4
Convulsions.....	2		1		1		1	1				1		
Croup.....	2		1				1	1						
Debility.....		1												
Diarrhœa.....					1									
Dropsy.....		1		1	1		2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
Dysentery.....		1	1	1	1		2		3		2		2	1
Fever, not specified.....						1		1			1	1	1	
“ bilious.....			1				1		1	1	4	2	1	
“ congestive.....				1					1			1	2	
“ gastric.....									1					
“ puerperal.....														
“ scarlet.....					2	2	2	2	1	4		1		
“ typhoid.....											1			
Frost.....													1	
Head, disease of.....	4	2									1			
Heart, “.....												1		
Hives.....				1										
Whooping cough.....	1		2	3		1	5	1	1		1			
Inflammation.....											1			
Liver, disease of.....														
Lungs, “.....			1											
Measles.....										1		2		
Murder.....													1	
Old age.....														
Paralysis.....														
Pleurisy.....											2	1	2	
Pneumonia.....														
Quinsy.....	1				1									
Rheumatism.....													2	
Rickets.....					1									
Scrofula.....							2						1	
Spasms.....				1										
Spine, disease of.....														
Syphilis.....														1
Tetanus.....														
Worms.....					2	1	2	2	2	1				
Unknown.....	23	21	1	5	10	7	10	12	2	6	9	7	4	6
Total.....	34	27	15	13	20	16	31	25	15	17	28	24	23	17

MEDICAL.

SLAVES—EASTERN SHORE.																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.	30		40		50		60		70		80		90		over 100		Total.
	and under 40		and under 50		and under 60		and under 70		and under 80		and under 90		and under 100		years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accident, not specified.....							1	1									3
“ by fire.....																	7
“ by water (drowned)...	1																1
“ by suffocation.....																	2
Amputation.....									1								1
Apoplexy.....																	1
Asthma.....			1														1
Bowels, disease of.....																	2
Brain, “.....																	3
Bronchitis.....										1							1
Cancer.....						1											2
Child birth.....		1		1													4
Cholera.....	1																3
“ infantum.....																	10
“ morbus.....																	1
Consumption.....	1	2	3	3	2		1	1	2	1							38
Convulsions.....																	6
Croup.....																	5
Debility.....																	1
Diarrhœa.....					1				2	2	2						1
Dropsy.....	1							1									24
Dysentery.....							1					1					15
Fever, not specified.....																	5
“ bilious.....	1		1	1			2		1	1		2					19
“ congestive.....			1		1												7
“ gastric.....																	1
“ puerperal.....				1													1
“ scarlet.....																	12
“ typhoid.....				1	1												3
Frost.....																	1
Head, disease of.....							1	1									7
Heart, “.....																	3
Hives.....																	1
Hooping cough.....																	15
Inflammation.....																	1
Liver, disease of.....							1										1
Lungs, “.....		1															2
Measles.....																	3
Murder.....																	1
Old age.....								1			4	5	1	1		1	15
Paralysis.....									1								1
Pleurisy.....	1	1		1			1	2	1								12
Pneumonia.....									1								1
Quinsy.....																	2
Rheumatism.....		1						1									4
Rickets.....																	1
Scrofula.....				1	1												5
Spasms.....																	1
Spine, disease of.....			1														1
Syphilis.....																	1
Tetanus.....			1			1											2
Worms.....																	8
Unknown.....	1	6	4	5	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	1					154
Total.....	7	12	12	14	8	5	12	9	12	10	8	5	1	...	1	2	413

*NOTE.—10 of this total were of the mixed race, viz., 2 males and 3 females of the 1st half year, 1 female 10 to 20, 2 females 40 to 50, 1 male 50 to 60, 1 female 60 to 70.

MEDICAL.

WHITES OF ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.																
CAUSES OF DEATH.	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1		2		5		10		20			
	1st half.		2d half.		2 years.		5		10		20		30			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Abscess.....															1	1
Accident.....	1		2		2	2		1	4	2	7	3				
“ by fire.....					1	1	3	6	3	2	1	2				
“ by water, (drowned).....						1	1	1	7			7				15
“ boiling water, (scalded).....					2	1	3	2	1							
“ by explosion of powder.....																
“ by explosion of steam.....																
“ by machinery.....																
“ by gun-shot.....									1		3					
“ by railroad.....															2	
“ by suffocation.....	1	1	1						1						1	
Amputation.....																
Aneurism.....																
Apoplexy.....															1	
Asthma.....		1														
Bladder, disease of.....																
Bowels, disease of.....	4	2	2	3	4	4	1	3	2	1	3	5	5	3		
Brain, disease of.....	22	13	25	21	26	13	27	21	4	7	11	4	8	3		
Breast, disease of.....				1		1										
Bronchitis.....							1			2					1	
Cancer.....							1									
Carditis.....																
Catarrh.....		2		3		3		3			1					
Chicken-pox.....		1		1	1											
Child-birth.....												5			16	
Cholera.....								2		2					1	8
Cholera infantum.....	31	23	51	32	41	36	26	24	1							
Cholera morbus.....	1	1						1	1						2	1
Chorea.....																
Cold.....	4	1	1	3		1		1		1	1	1	1		1	3
Colic.....																
Consumption.....	10	2	7	4	20	6	4	20	6	3	17	36	26	23		
Convulsions.....	8	7	10	3	1	4	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2		
Cramp.....	2	2	1	1			1	2	1							
Croup.....	19	17	7	12	10	11	35	20	5	7	1	2				1
Debility.....	3	5		1		1										
Diabetes.....																
Diarrhœa.....	3	2	7	3	4	2	3	6	2	1	4				7	8
Dropsy.....	1	2			1	2	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	
Dysentery.....	8	8	28	16	31	31	29	33	30	17	13	14	24	13		
Dispepsia.....											1				2	1
Epilepsy.....																
Erysipelas.....	6	5	2		1	1		1		1		2			2	2
Exposure.....																
Extra uterine conception.....																
Fever, not specified.....	1	1		1	1	9	1	1			2	1	3		3	1
“ bilious.....	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	4	1	4	3	3	3		3	
“ catarrhal.....	5	7	8	7	5	9	5	2	2		1	2				
“ congestive.....		1		2	1	2	1	1		1					1	4
“ gastric.....			1	2	4	2	3	2		2	3	2			2	1
“ inflammatory.....																
“ intermittent.....	1	1				1	1								1	1
“ puerperal.....																2
“ remittent.....																
“ scarlet.....	4	2	14	9	21	14	27	33	23	20	13	14				3
“ ship.....			1													
“ typhoid.....	1	1	3	1	4	1	8	7	6	2	15	7	21		11	
“ typhus.....											1	2			2	
“ yellow.....											1				3	
Fistula.....																1
Frost.....																
Gout.....																
Gravel.....																
Head, disease of.....	6	3	15	5	3	2	5	4	2	1		1				
Heart, disease of.....	3	4	1	2			2	2	1	1	2	4	3		2	
Heat.....																
Hemorrhage.....								1				1	2			1
Hernia.....																
Hip, disease of.....																
Hives.....																
Hooping cough.....	5	6	5	4	9	6	5	7	3	2	3					
Carried forward.....	153	125	193	139	197	167	206	217	116	85	111	125	132		134	

NOTE.—There are returned as “Still born,” 13 in this division of the State, counted by the Marshal, but not in this sheet, as so many deaths.

MEDICAL.

WHITES OF ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.																		
CAUSES OF DEATH.	30 and under		40 and under		50 and under		60 and under		70 and under		80 and under		90 and under		Over 100		TOTAL.	
	40		50		60		70		80		90		100		years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Abscess.....	1																2	
Accident.....	4		3				1					1					34	
" by fire.....	1																20	
" by water, (drowned)...	5		3		3												43	
" boiling water, (scalded)...	1																10	
" by explosion of powder...	1																1	
" by explosion of steam)...			1														1	
" by machinery.....					1												5	
" by gun-shot.....	1																4	
" by railroad.....	1				1												5	
" by suffocation.....																	5	
Amputation.....			1														1	
Aneurism.....			1														1	
Apoplexy.....	2	1	4	2	2	4	7	3	5	2	1						34	
Asthma.....	1				1	1	1	1									5	
Bladder, disease of.....																	1	
Bowels.....	1		5	2	1		2	1	1	1		1					57	
Brain.....	5	6	5	2	3	2	1		1	1							232	
Breast.....			1	2													5	
Bronchitis.....	1	2	1			2			1								11	
Cancer.....	1	2	2	2		4		3	2		2	1					20	
Carditis.....	1																1	
Catarrh.....					1			1									14	
Chicken-pox.....																	3	
Child-birth.....		12		8													41	
Cholera.....		6	3		1	2	3	2		1							31	
Cholera infantum.....																	265	
Cholera morbus.....	4	1	2				1										15	
Chorea.....																	1	
Cold.....	2			2				1			2		1				26	
Colic.....			1														7	
Consumption.....	18	24	17	12	16	18	16	8	10	6	2	1	1	1			335	
Convulsions.....	1																55	
Cramp.....	1		1			1	1		1								13	
Croup.....																	147	
Debility.....		1		2	1	1	1			1		3					20	
Diabetes.....			1														1	
Diarrhea.....	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	5		1	1	1					77	
Dropsy.....		4	6	7	11	6	6	7	3	8	1				1	2	96	
Dysentery.....	6	8	6	6	3	10	1	4	6	5	1	1					352	
Dyspepsia.....		1		1	1	2	2	1	1	1							14	
Epilepsy.....				1													2	
Erysipelas.....	2		2	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	1				44	
Exposure.....	1																1	
Extra uterine conception.....		1															1	
Fever, not specified.....			4		1				1								28	
" bilious.....	3	1	4	3	4		2	1	2	1		1					57	
" catarrhal.....																	54	
" congestive.....	1	2							2								18	
" gastric.....	1	1		4		1				1				1			32	
" inflammatory.....										2							2	
" intermittent.....										1							7	
" puerperal.....		4															6	
" remittent.....		1	2														3	
" scarlet.....			1							2							200	
" ship.....	1		1			1	1										6	
" typhoid.....	15	11	6	5	4	5	1	6	2	4	1						148	
" typhus.....		3															11	
" yellow.....		1			1												6	
Fistula.....																	1	
Frost.....	1																1	
Gout.....																	1	
Gravel.....			1		1		1	1									4	
Head, disease of.....			1														43	
Heart, disease of.....	5	5	6	4	6	5	6	6	9	3	4						86	
Heat.....	1																1	
Hemorrhage.....				1	2	1											9	
Hernia.....			1														1	
Hip, disease of.....																	1	
Hives.....																	1	
Hooping-cough.....																	55	
Hydrophobia.....																	1	
Inflammation.....		1															10	
Insanity.....	2		2		1	1	1	1	1								11	
Intemperance.....	7		6		3												20	
Carried forward.....	102	100	105	70	71	71	61	53	53	43	18	13	4	2	2	...	2,483	

* NOTE.—Average duration of the disease 36 hours.

MEDICAL.

WHITES OF ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.																		
CAUSES OF DEATH.	30		40		50		60		70		80		90		Over		TOTAL.	
	and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		100			
	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	years.										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Brought forward.....	102	100	105	70	71	71	61	53	53	43	18	13	4	2	2		2,483	
Jaundice.....					1			1									5	
Kidney, disease of.....	3	1	2					2	1								10	
Killed.....	1		1		1												5	
Liver, disease of.....	2		7		2		1	1	1								30	
Lungs, disease of.....	5	1	2	3	3	1	2	4	1	3	1						71	
Malformation.....																	3	
Measles.....						1											30	
Murder.....	2																2	
Neuralgia.....			1	1			1										6	
Old age.....							5	6	7	10	20	23	2	5		2	95	
Paralysis.....	3		2	4	9	3	3	7	7	12	5	4	1	1			63	
Pleurisy.....	8	3	11	4	11	8	8	3	3	2	3	2	1				81	
Pneumonia.....	3		4	3	1	4		2	1	1	2						32	
Poison.....								1									2	
Prematurity of birth.....																	10	
Quinsy.....				2													4	
Rheumatism.....		1		1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1		1				21	
Scarlatina.....																	10	
Scarlet rash.....																	5	
Scrofula.....																	11	
Small pox.....	5	2	2	3	1				1								95	
Spasms.....		1															25	
Spine, disease of.....				2													15	
Stomach, disease of.....	2		1	2													7	
Suicide.....	1		2		1		1										5	
Sun, stroke of.....	1		2		3												7	
Syphilis.....			3														4	
Teething.....																	45	
Tetanus.....	1	1															8	
Tetter.....																	1	
Throat, disease of.....	1				1		1										7	
Thrush.....																	6	
Tumor.....								1									1	
Ulcer.....		1															1	
Uterus, disease of.....				2													2	
Varioloid.....																	3	
Waterbrash.....																	1	
White swelling.....																	2	
Worms.....																	6	
Unknown.....	32	31	48	33	53	22	43	16	21	20	2	5	2				1,059	
Total.....	172	142	195	130	160	112	128	98	99	105	51	46	10	8	2	2	4,679	
Persons married.....	29	40	39	30	51	38	19	16	29	6	8	5						

Of ages and diseases unknown, there were males 17, females 3. 20

Total.....4,699

MEDICAL.

FREE BLACKS—ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.														
CAUSES OF DEATH.	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1 and under		2 and under		5 and under		10 and under		20 and under	
	1st half.		2d half.		2 years.		5		10		20		30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accident, not specified.....			1										2	
“ by fire.....			1						1		4			
“ by water (drowned).....					1									
“ boiling water (scalded).....														
Apoplexy.....													1	
Asthma.....														
Bowels.....							1		1					
Brain.....	4	3	1	4	5	2	1	2	1	2	1		1	1
Breast.....						1								
Cancer.....														
Catarrh.....					1				1					
Child-birth.....												1		
Cholera.....												1		
“ infantum.....	3	3	3	2	6		2	1			1	1	1	
“ morbus.....														
Cold.....	1	2	1		1	3	2							
Colic.....	1						1		1		2	3	1	1
Consumption.....	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	4	8	2	4	12	8	12
Convulsions.....	6	6	1			1	1				1	1		
Croup.....	2		1		2	1	1	2						
Debility.....														
Diarrhœa.....		1			2			1						2
Dropsy.....					2	1	2	1		2	3			2
Dysentery.....	2		1	1	3		3	1	1	2	2	1		3
Dyspepsia.....														1
Epilepsia.....														
Exposure.....		1												
Fever, bilious.....							1			1	1			
“ catarrhal.....	1		1	1	1	1	3			2				
“ congestive.....							1							
“ gastric.....						1					1		1	2
“ intermittent.....			1		1									
“ scarlet.....		2			1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1		1
“ ship.....														
“ typhoid.....		1			1	2				1	4	5	4	3
“ typhus.....											1			
Head, disease of.....	2		1	1	2		1	1						
Heart, disease of.....													3	1
Hemorrhage.....														
Hip, disease of.....														
Hooping-cough.....	1		1	1	2	1		2		1				
Inflammation.....														1
Insanity.....													1	1
Intemperance.....														
Jaundice.....														
Kidneys, disease of.....												1		
Liver, disease of.....												1		
Lunge, “.....		1		2	1		2	1	1	1		1	3	
Measles.....			1								1	1		
Mortification.....														
Neuralgia.....				1										
Old age.....	1													
Paralysis.....														
Pleurisy.....			1										1	
Pneumonia.....														
Poison.....									1					
Prematurity of birth.....		2												
Quinsy.....														
Rheumatism.....									1		1			
Scrofula.....					1	1								
Small pox.....	1						2	1			2		1	3
Spasms.....	3	3	1	2	1								5	1
Spine, disease of.....									1		1			
Stomach.....			1								1			
Sun, stroke of.....											1		1	
Teething.....	1		3	2	2	2	3	1						
Tetanus.....														
Throat, disease of.....	1													
Thrush.....		1						1						
Tumor.....														
Ulcer.....														
Varioloid.....			1											
Worms.....							1	1						
Unknown.....	19	16	1	3	10	3	3	4	6	2	4	7	5	8
Total.....	50	45	24	23	48	26	32	26	24	22	37	36	39	45

MEDICAL.

FREE BLACKS—ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.	30		40		50		60		70		80		90		Over 100		Total.
	and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		years.		
	40	50	60	70	80	90	100										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accident, not specified.....	1		1		1												10
“ by fire.....			1		1	1											5
“ by water (drowned)....	1	1															2
“ boiling water (scalded).....																	1
Apoplexy.....							2	1									4
Asthma.....							1	1		1							2
Bowels.....							1		1								4
Brain.....						1											29
Cancer.....				1		1											2
Catarrah.....															1		3
Child-birth.....		3		1													8
Cholera.....				1													4
“ infantum.....																	20
“ morbus.....						1				1							2
Cold.....	1	1	3		2			1			1						26
Colic.....	2																4
Consumption.....	7	7	5	4	5	6	2		2		1	2					105
Convulsions.....	1								1								19
Croup.....																	9
Debility.....					1												1
Diarrhea.....							1						1				10
Dropsy.....	3	1	1	1	3			5	2	1		1					31
Dysentery.....	2									1							23
Dyspepsia.....								1									2
Epistaxis.....			1														1
Exposure.....																	1
Fever, bilious.....			1	1	2												7
“ catarrhal.....																	10
“ congestive.....	1																2
“ gastric.....																	5
“ intermittent.....																	2
“ scarlet.....																	16
“ ship.....			2														2
“ typhoid.....	4	2	2	3	1	4	1										38
“ typhus.....																	1
Head, disease of.....					1												9
Heart, disease of.....		2	1	2		1		1		1		1					12
Hemorrhage.....							1		1			1					2
Hip, disease of.....																	1
Hooping cough.....																	9
Inflammation.....																	1
Insanity.....			1														3
Intemperance.....	1				1	1											3
Jaundice.....								1									1
Kidneys, disease of.....																	1
Liver, disease of.....			2														4
Lungs, “.....			1	1		1											15
Measles.....																	3
Mortification.....											1						1
Neuralgia.....																	1
Old age.....								3		3	6	3	2	5	2	3	27
Paralysis.....		2		1		1	1		1								6
Pleurisy.....		2	3		1	1	2										11
Pneumonia.....					1												1
Poison.....																	1
Prematurity of birth.....		1															2
Quinsy.....																	1
Rheumatism.....	1									1							4
Scrofula.....																	3
Small pox.....	6	1	5	1			1										28
Spasms.....																	11
Spine, disease of.....		1															3
Stomach, “.....																	2
Son, stroke of.....																	2
Teething.....																	14
Tetanus.....																	1
Throat, disease of.....	1									1							2
Thrush.....																	2
Tumor.....					1	1											1
Ulcer.....																	1
Variceloid.....																	1
Worms.....																	

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	FREE MIXED—ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.													
	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1		2		5		10		20	
	1st half.		2d half.		and under 2 years.		and under 5		and under 10		and under 20		and under 30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accident, not specified														
Brain, disease of			1		1	1								
Breast, "														1
Child-birth														1
Cholera													1	
" infantum	1	1			1									
" morbus						1					1			
Cold														
Consumption	2	1		2	1	1			1		1	2	3	3
Croup		2		1	1	1		1						
Diarrhea								1	2					
Dropsy									1				1	
Dysentery					1						1			
Dyspepsia											1			
Fever, not specified				1										
" bilious												1		
" catarrhal	1							1						
" gastric					1	1								
" scarlet	1	1		1	1	1	3				1	1		
" typhoid													1	
Heart, disease of											1		1	
Hip, "									1	1				
Hooping-cough			1					1		1				
Inflammation											1			
Leg, fracture of														
Liver, disease of		1												
Lungs, "	1	1					1	1						
Neuralgia														
Old age														
Paralysis														
Pleurisy											1			
Pneumonia														
Rheumatism													1	
Scarlatina					1	1	1							
Small Pox	1				1		1						1	
Spasms	1													
Teething			2		1									
Throat, disease of						1								
Thrush						1								
White Swelling														
Unknown	3		2		2	1	1	1				2		1
Total	11	7	4	7	7	8	6	10	4	2	7	7	9	7

MEDICAL.

FREE MIXED—ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.															
CAUSE OF DEATH.	30		40		50		60		70		80		90		Total.
	and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		
	40	50	60	70	80	90	100								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accident, not specified.....												1			1
Brain, disease of.....			1												4
Breast, ".....															1
Child-birth.....						1									1
Cholera.....						1									2
" infantum.....															3
" morbus.....															2
Cold.....						1									1
Consumption.....	1	6	1	2	1							1			28
Croup.....															5
Diarrhea.....		2													6
Dropsy.....	1					2									1
Dysentery.....												1			2
Dyspepsia.....															1
Fever, not specified.....															1
" bilious.....															1
" catarrhal.....															1
" gastric.....															2
" scarlet.....															1
" typhoid.....	3	1	2	1	2									1	10
Heart, disease of.....					2										11
Hip, ".....															4
Hooping-cough.....															1
Inflammation.....															3
Leg, fracture of.....										1					1
Liver, disease of.....			1			1									7
Lungs, ".....		1	1												1
Neuralgia.....															2
Old age.....												1			1
Paralysis.....								1							1
Pleurisy.....			1												2
Pneumonia.....							1								1
Rheumatism.....															1
Scarlatina.....															2
Small-pox.....	1														5
Spasms.....															5
Teething.....															3
Throat, disease of.....													1		1
Thrush.....															2
White Swelling.....							1								1
Unknown.....			1	1	1					1					17
Total.....	6	11	8	4	9	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	147

MEDICAL.

BLACK SLAVES—ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.														
CAUSES OF DEATH.	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1		2		5		10		20	
					and under		and under		and under		and under		and under	
	1st half.		2d half.		2 years.		5		10		20		30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accident, not specified.	1	1	2					1		1	1			
“ by fire.	1		2		1		6	2	2	4	1	2		
“ by water (drowned)							1	1			1		1	
“ boiling water (scalded).					1									
“ by suffocation	1	2	3		3	1								
Apoplexy.														
Asthma.														
Bladder, disease of.														
Bowels, “			1		2	1	5	2	1	1		1	2	1
Brain, “									1					1
Bronchitis.														
Cancer.														
Catarrh.								1						
Chicken-pox.														
Child-birth.												2		2
Cholera infantum.		2			3	2		1						
“ morbus.														
Cold.	1	4		1	1	2	4		2					
Colic.											1		1	
Consumption	1	1	1		1	1	2	3	4	3	4	9	10	8
Convulsions	18	11	1	2	1				1	1	1	2		1
Cramp.														
Croup.	5	1	2	1		1	3	8	2					
Debility.		2			1			1	1					
Diarrhea.	1				1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
Dropsy.						1	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	
Dysentery.	3	4	3	2	7	3	8	2	6	7	8	3	2	
Dyspepsia.														
Erysipelas.														
Fever, not specified.		1					2	1						
“ bilious.		1	2								1	1		2
“ catarrhal.					1						1	1		
“ congestive.											1		1	
“ gastric.							1							
“ intermittent.					1						1			
“ puerperal.														
“ scarlet.	1	2	3		1	2	12	7	7	5		5	1	
“ typhoid.		1	1		1			1			4	4	1	4
Frost.														
Gravel.														
Head, disease of.								1	2					
Heart, “														
Hemorrhoids.														
Hernia.					1						1			
Hooping-cough.		2	2	2	1	2	3	4	4					
Inflammation.						1	1	1	1				1	
Killed.														
Liver, disease of.			1											
Lungs, “			1				1			1				
Measles.	3		1	2	1		1							
Mumps.												1		
Old age.														
Paralysis.														
Pleurisy.		1									1	1	1	
Pneumonia.														
Rheumatism.									1					
Scrofula.							2				1	2		1
Small Pox.									1					
Spasms.			1											
Spine, disease of.														
Stomach, “			1					1						
Suicide.												1		
Teething.		1			3	1	1	1						
Tetanus.													1	
Thrush.														
Worms.					1	2	1	3		2		1	1	
Unknown.	27	38	12	13	8	6	14	16	3	8	14	5	1	6
Total.	64	75	35	29	44	28	80	60	58	36	48	43	35	27

MEDICAL.

		BLACK SLAVES—ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.		30 and under		40 and under		50 and under		60 and under		70 and under		80 and under		90 and under		over 100 years.		Total.	
		40		50		60		70		80		90		100					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Accident, not specified																			
“ by fire																		21	
“ by water (drowned)						1		1										5	
“ boiling water (scalded)																		1	
“ by suffocation																		10	
Apoplexy		1				1		1	2									5	
Asthma		1							2									3	
Bladder, disease of								1										1	
Bowels, “					1													3	
Brain, “																		18	
Bronchitis																		2	
Cancer					1	1		1										3	
Catarrh																		1	
Chicken-pox								1										1	
Child-birth				3		1												8	
Cholera infantum																		8	
“ morbus				1														1	
Cold																		15	
Colic																		2	
Consumption		6	7		6	2												68	
Convulsions					2				1									42	
Cramp		1																2	
Croup																		2	
Debility									1									23	
Diarrhoea																		6	
Dropsy			4	1	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	1						10	
Dysentery		2	1					1			1							36	
Dyspepsia				1		1					1							63	
Erysipelas					1		1											1	
Fever, not specified						1												2	
“ bilious		2	1		3	1	1		1		1							5	
“ catarrhal				1														19	
“ congestive				1		1												4	
“ gastric				1														3	
“ intermittent																		1	
“ puerperal				1		1												2	
“ scarlet																		2	
“ typhoid				2			1	4		1		1						46	
Frost																		29	
Gravel									1		1							1	
Head, disease of																		2	
Heart, “					1			1		1		1						3	
Hemorrhoids					1													5	
Hernia					1													1	
Hooping-cough					1													3	
Inflammation																		3	
Killed		1																20	
Liver, disease of						1			1									5	
Lungs, “					1				1									1	
Measles																		3	
Mumps																		5	
Old age							1	1										8	
Paralysis									1	2	5	5	12	5	3	7	4	3	
Pleurisy																		47	
Pneumonia		3	1	3	2	7	1											3	
Rheumatism		1	2		1			1										28	
Scrofula																		7	
Small pox			1	1	1													2	
Spasms																		7	
Spine, disease of						1												4	
Stomach, “			2					1										1	
Suicide																		5	
Teething																		1	
Tetanus						1												7	
Thrush																		3	
Worms			1															1	
Unknown		2	8	1	9	2	4	5	8	6	3							19	
Total		20	37	13	34	20	15	20	17	18	11	15	5	3	7	4	4	906	

NOTE.—One female, age and disease unknown, counted in the “total” of unknown and aggregate.

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MIXED SLAVES—ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.													
	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1		2		5		10		20	
	1st half.		2d half.		and under 2 years.		and under 5		and under 10		and under 20		and under 30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents, by fire														
Bowels, disease of													2	
Brain, "														
Cancer														
Catarrh									1					
Child birth														
Cholera infantum	1		1		1								1	
Cold					1								1	
Consumption				1	1		1				1	1	3	2
Convulsions	1													
Croup					1	1					1			
Diarrhoea														
Dysentery	1				1		1	1						
Fever, bilious														
" scarlet					3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2		
" typhoid							1				1	2		
Heart, disease of														
Old age														
Spasms					1									
Worms							1		1				1	
Unknown	3	1		1	2		1	1	1					
Total	6	1	1	2	3	8	7	3	3	2	4	6	2	

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MIXED SLAVES—ANN ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CHARLES, HARFORD, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.															
	30		40		50		60		70		80		90		over 100	
	and under 40		and under 50		and under 60		and under 70		and under 80		and under 90		and under 100		years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accident, by fire				1												1
Bowels, disease of																2
Brain, "	1												1			2
Cancer																1
Catarrh																1
Child birth		2														2
Cholera infantum																2
Cold																2
Consumption		1		1			1	1								14
Convulsions		1					1	1			1					1
Croup																2
Diarrhoea																1
Dysentery							1									5
Fever, bilious								1								1
" scarlet																12
" typhoid																4
Heart, disease of				1		1										2
Old age											1	1		1	1	5
Spasms																1
Worms																1
Unknown																11
Total	1	3	1	2		2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	73

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WHITES—ALLEGHANY, CARROLL, FREDERICK, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.														Total.
	30		40		50		60		70		80		90		
	and under 40		and under 50		and under 60		and under 70		and under 80		and under 90		and under 100		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accident.....	1		2		1		1		1						24
“ by fire.....															3
“ by water, (drowned).....															3
“ by explosion of steam.....							1								1
“ by railroad.....					1										1
“ by suffocation.....											1				1
Apoplexy.....		1	2	1		1		3	1	1		1			11
Asthma.....								1		1		1			2
Bowels, disease of.....			1												13
Brain, “.....															3
Breast, “.....															14
Bronchitis.....	2									1					6
Cancer.....			4	1	2		2			1					10
Catarrh.....															4
Child-birth.....		2	1												10
Cholera.....															2
“ infantum.....							1			1					30
“ morbus.....			1							1					7
Cold.....															2
Colic.....								1	1						2
Consumption.....	1	13	5	9	9	2	3	8	4	1	1				90
Convulsions.....															16
Croup.....															30
Debility.....							1		1						4
Diabetes.....			1												1
Diarrhœa.....				1	1		1			1		1			26
Dropsy.....	1	1	3	4	3	4	7	1	4	2					41
Dysentery.....	1		1	1			1	1	1		1				36
Dyspepsia.....					1										2
Epilepsy.....					1										2
Erysipelas.....					1				1						7
Fever, not specified.....		4	3	1	4		1		2						73
“ bilious.....					1						1				7
“ catarrhal.....	1														1
“ congestive.....	3		1	1											23
“ gastric.....															8
“ inflammatory.....															1
“ intermittent.....	1														2
“ puerperal.....		1													1
“ scarlet.....	1							2	1						111
“ typhoid.....	1	5	1		1										34
“ winter.....	1		1												11
Head disease of.....												1			8
Heart, “.....	1						2	2							7
Hemorrhage.....															3
Hernia.....			1												1
Hooping-cough.....															3
Inflamation.....							2		1						9
Interperance.....			1		2	1	2			1					7
Jaundice.....															4
Liver, disease of.....															3
Lungs, “.....	2	2		1	1	2	2	1	1						16
Measles, “.....															7
Mumps.....															1
Neuralgia.....								1							1
Old age.....							1	5	6	4	9			4	29
Paralysis.....		1			3	2	2	3	6	7	2	3			30
Pleurisy.....	1	2	4	1	3	3	1	2	1	3		1			27
Pneumonia.....			1				1	1		1		1			7
Poison.....							1								4
Rheumatism.....															1
Serofula.....		1						1							4
Small-pox.....					1				1						5
Spaams.....	1		1												3
Spine, disease of.....															13
Stomach, “.....															4
Teething.....															1
Tetanus.....															2
Throat, disease of.....				1											7
Thrush.....															3
Tumor.....															1
Ulcer.....															1
Worms.....									1						1
Unknown.....	7	5	6	5	6	7	17	15	7	7	4	1			182
Total.....	23	38	36	29	43	26	47	45	36	36	19	16		4	1,067
Persons married—M. 131 F. 106—237..	15	25	29	19	24	13	25	19	20	7	7	1			

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	FREE BLACKS—ALLEGHANY, CARROLL, FREDERICK, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.													
	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1		2		5		10		20	
	1st half.		2d half.		and under 2 years.		and under 5		and under 10		and under 20		and under 30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accident, not specified.....									1	1				
“ by explosion of steam.....					1									
Brain, disease of.....													1	
Cholera.....													2	2
Consumption.....				1			1							
Croup.....					1		1		1		2	1		
Dropsy.....							1							
Erysipelas.....														
Fever.....	1	2	1		1				1					
“ congestive.....							1							
“ scarlet.....									1					
“ typhoid.....											1			
“ winter.....											1			
Old age.....														1
Pleurisy.....														
Spasms.....	1				1									
Throat, disease of.....	1	2			3	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	2
Unknown.....														
Total.....	3	4	1	1	7	2	2	3	3	4	3	6	4	2

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	FREE BLACKS—ALLEGHANY, CARROLL, FREDERICK, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.													
	30		50		60		70		80		90		Over	
	and under 40		and under 60		and under 70		and under 80		and under 90		and under 100		100 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accident, not specified.....														2
“ by explosion of steam.....		1												1
Brain, disease of.....														1
Cholera.....														1
Consumption.....		1	2		1						1			9
Croup.....														2
Dropsy.....			1		2	1								10
Erysipelas.....						1								1
Fever.....	1	1	1											9
“ congestive.....														1
“ scarlet.....														1
“ typhoid.....														1
“ winter.....														1
Old age.....													1	3
Pleurisy.....						1								2
Spasms.....														2
Throat, disease of.....										1				1
Unknown.....						3	2							21
Total.....	1	3	4		3	6	2		2	1		1	1	63

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	FREE MIXED POPULATION—ALLEGHANY, CARROLL, FREDERICK, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.													
	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1 and under		2 and under		5 and under		10 and under		20 and under	
	1st. half.		2d half.		2 years.		5		10		20		30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accident.....					1			1						
“ by fire.....						1								
Catarrh.....					1							1		
Diarrhœa.....							1							
Dropsy.....		1												
Dysentery.....														
Erysipelas.....			1		2								1	
Fever.....									1					
“ scarlet.....														
Head, disease of.....	1													
Paralysis.....														
Pneumonia.....									1					
Scrofula.....	1													
Spasms.....					1				1			1		
Unknown.....														
Total.....	2	1	1		4	2	1	1	3			2	1	

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	FREE MIXED POPULATION—ALLEGHANY, CARROLL, FREDERICK, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.											
	30 and under		40 and under		50 and under		60 and under		70 and under		80 and under	
	40		50		60		70		80		90	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accident.....					1							
“ by fire.....												
Catarrh.....												
Diarrhœa.....												
Dropsy.....		1										
Dysentery.....												
Erysipelas.....							1					
Fever.....												
“ scarlet.....												
Head, disease of.....												
Paralysis.....							1		1		1	
Pneumonia.....							1					
Scrofula.....												
Spasms.....												
Unknown.....			2		1							
Total.....		1	2		1	1	3		1		1	

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	BLACK SLAVES—ALLEGHANY, CARROLL, FREDERICK, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.													
	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1		2		5		10		20	
	1st half.		2d half.		and under 2 years.		und under 5		and under 10		and under 20		and under 30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accident, not specified.....	1													1
“ by fire.....			1											
“ by suffocation.....														
Apoplexy.....														3
Child-birth.....														
Cholera infantum.....		1		2		1								
Cold.....							1							
Colic.....													1	
Consumption.....									1	4	1			
Convulsions.....	1													
Croup.....		1		1	1									
Dropsy.....									1					
Dysentery.....						1								
Fever.....	1						1				1			
“ bilious.....							1							
“ catarrhal.....		1												
“ congestive.....													1	
“ scarlet.....							1					1		
“ winter.....												1		
Heart, disease of.....														1
Hemorrhage.....													1	
Murder.....													1	
Neuralgia.....														
Old age.....														
Paralysis.....														1
Pleurisy.....														
Pneumonia.....														
Scrofula.....											1			
Unknown.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1				1			2
Total.....	4	4	4	4	2	3	5			2	6	4	4	8

MEDICAL.

BLACK SLAVES—ALLEGHANY, CARROLL, FREDERICK, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.																			
CAUSES OF DEATH.	30 and under 40		40 and under 50		50 and under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 80		80 and under 90		90 and under 100		Over 100 years.		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Accident, not specified.....							1										2		
“ by fire.....																	1		
“ by suffocation.....							1							1			2		
Apoplexy.....																	4		
Child-birth.....		1															4		
Cholera infantum.....																	1		
Cold.....																	1		
Colic.....																	1		
Consumption.....				2		1				1							10		
Convulsions.....																	1		
Croup.....																	3		
Dropsy.....						1	1			2	1	1	1	1			9		
Dysentery.....		1															2		
Fever.....	1																4		
“ bilious.....																	1		
“ catarrhal.....																	1		
“ congestive.....																	1		
“ scarlet.....																	2		
“ winter.....																	1		
Heart, diseases of.....																	1		
Hemorrhage.....																	1		
Murder.....																	1		
Neuralgia.....											1						1		
Old age.....													1	1		1	3		
Paralysis.....										1							1		
Pleurisy.....					1	1	1										4		
Pneumonia.....	1		1														2		
Scrofula.....																	1		
Unknown.....	1	1	1					1	1	2							19		
Total.....	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	6	1	2	3	....	....	1	85

MEDICAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MIXED SLAVES—ALLEGHANY, CARROLL, FREDERICK, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.																			
	MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.				1		2		5		10		20		40		50		60	
					and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under	
	1st half.		2d half.		2 years.		5		10		20		30		50		60		70	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Child-birth												1								1
Colic				1											1					2
Consumption											1	1								2
Dropsy																			1	1
Dysentery	1		1				1			1										4
Fever								2												2
" scarlet							1													1
Pleurisy															1			1		2
Spasms				1																1
Tetanus										1			1							1
Unknown	1		1						1											4
Total	2		2	2		1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1		2		1	1		21

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN EACH, AND THE MORTALITY OF THE FIRST YEAR.

EASTERN DIVISION.	FREE POPULATION.							BIRTHS.							MORTALITY OF THE 1ST YEAR.		
	White.		Black.		Mixed.		Total.	White.		Black.		Mixed.		Total.	1st half.	2d half.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Caroline.....	3,027	3,069	1,278	1,324	100	86	8,884	96	92	35	46	...	...	269	6	5	11
Cecil.....	7,951	7,521	1,343	1,234	28	18	18,095	231	2-3	31	14	7	13	499	19	9	28
Dorchester.....	5,433	5,314	1,739	1,911	112	86	14,595	156	144	45	59	2	4	410	2	1	3
Kent.....	2,930	2,686	1,367	1,369	205	202	8,759	85	76	24	34	7	2	225	6	1	7
Queen Ann.....	3,579	3,357	1,566	1,632	31	29	10,214	132	128	52	55	2	1	370	42	17	59
Somerset.....	6,655	6,730	1,587	1,587	154	155	16,868	229	209	55	43	6	...	542	51	24	75
Talbot.....	3,577	3,507	1,152	1,164	127	150	9,677	137	132	31	40	4	5	349	28	12	40
Worcester.....	6,238	6,163	1,422	1,459	64	69	15,415	183	184	32	31	2	...	412	15	18	33
Total.....	39,390	38,347	11,454	11,800	721	795	102,507	1,249	1,168	305	332	30	25	3,099	169	87	256
CENTRAL DIVISION.																	
Ann Arundel.....	7,436	7,332	1,816	1,616	261	324	18,785	254	219	62	39	9	9	592	8	8	16
City of Annapolis..	878	896	213	262	48	62	2,359	27	25	5	6	7	3	73	7	5	12
Baltimore.....	17,239	16,948	1,077	1,027	724	805	37,820	316	357	30	28	12	17	790	33	40	78
City of Baltimore..	70,873	69,793	8,614	11,781	2,218	2,829	166,108	2,606	2,531	348	350	93	76	6,004	345	304	649
Calvert.....	1,867	1,763	698	768	34	30	5,160	59	34	14	19	1	...	127	2	1	3
Charles.....	2,829	2,816	191	214	264	244	6,578	87	70	8	5	13	9	192	11	5	16
Harford.....	7,384	7,029	1,241	1,164	186	186	17,190	213	243	39	38	5	3	571	16	11	27
Montgomery.....	4,758	4,677	489	507	143	172	10,746	142	154	18	16	7	9	346	13	11	24
Prince George.....	4,457	4,444	444	467	110	117	10,039	122	125	11	14	4	3	279	16	11	27
St. Mary's.....	3,100	3,123	655	690	151	137	7,856	104	103	27	24	4	1	263	23	11	34
Total.....	120,821	118,841	15,438	18,496	4,139	4,906	282,641	3,990	3,861	562	539	155	130	9,237	479	407	886
WESTERN OR MOUNTAINOUS DIVISION.																	
Alleghany.....	11,545	10,088	108	98	81	125	22,045	291	295	6	7	...	2	601	13	14	27
Carroll.....	9,434	9,233	364	354	112	144	19,641	224	256	12	5	2	3	502	16	18	34
Frederick.....	14,247	14,381	900	814	573	645	31,466	452	439	29	12	29	25	986	44	26	70
City of Frederick..	2,282	2,504	253	347	92	130	5,608	70	61	14	7	7	5	164	5	5	10
Washington.....	13,468	13,462	571	613	283	361	28,758	435	459	18	22	11	7	958	42	32	74
Total.....	50,976	49,568	2,196	2,226	1,147	1,405	107,518	1,472	1,510	79	59	49	42	3,211	120	95	215

Aggregate slave population of the State 90,338.

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE LONGEVITY IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.

FREE POPULATION OF THE EASTERN DIVISION.	LONGEVITY.																										
	FROM 70 TO 80.							FROM 80 TO 90.							FROM 90 TO 100.							OVER 100.					
	White.		Black.		Mixed.		Total.	White.		Black.		Mixed.		Total.	White.		Black.		Mixed.		Total.	White.		Black.		Mixed.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Caroline.....	26	33	19	17	...	...	95	13	10	7	8	2	...	40	1	...	1	5	...	7	1	1	2	...	...	4
Cecil.....	93	124	23	17	...	...	257	19	34	18	9	...	80	3	...	2	8	...	15	2	1	2	...	...	5	
Dorchester.....	48	56	34	34	1	2	175	17	9	7	13	...	46	1	2	1	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	
Kent.....	19	22	18	20	3	1	83	4	4	10	10	2	1	31	2	...	1	1	...	5	...	1	3	...	4		
Queen Ann's.....	28	34	28	27	...	...	117	4	4	12	8	...	1	29	1	1	7	3	...	13	...	3	...	...	3	
Somerset.....	144	180	79	42	2	3	450	36	52	16	35	...	139	12	9	2	2	1	...	26	...	1	3	...	4		
Talbot.....	31	40	23	16	1	...	111	8	5	7	2	2	32	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	
Worcester.....	71	101	33	23	3	3	234	26	20	12	13	...	71	1	5	2	4	...	12	...	1	4	...	...	5	
Total of the free.....	460	590	257	196	10	9	1,522	127	141	87	103	6	4	468	21	22	16	20	6	2	87	3	3	5	20	...	31
Slaves of the Eastern division	...	...	110	130	3	3	246	...	...	56	62	5	1	124	...	11	24	...	1	36	...	5	6	...	...	11
FREE POPULATION OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION.																											
Ann Arundel.....	126	174	36	36	7	4	383	35	45	19	17	3	4	123	1	9	6	6	...	22	2	2	9	...	...	13
Annapolis.....	8	18	...	...	...	...	26	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1
Baltimore.....	228	287	28	18	10	5	57	69	92	8	11	2	2	184	9	12	5	7	2	2	37	...	1	...	1	2	
Baltimore City.....	588	763	70	136	23	28	1,613	109	255	31	82	2	4	483	13	37	9	33	1	3	96	...	3	3	10	...	16
Calvert.....	16	19	9	12	...	...	56	3	1	5	5	...	...	14	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charles.....	25	42	1	3	1	4	76	3	22	1	1	1	1	29	3	1	...	1	1	6	...	...	3	...	...	4
Harford.....	113	110	14	18	2	...	257	25	40	8	3	...	...	76	2	3	3	5	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	4
Montgomery.....	93	93	14	24	7	8	239	26	27	5	10	1	...	69	2	3	1	...	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	2
Prince George's.....	61	76	6	14	...	3	160	16	17	...	6	...	2	41	2	1	1	3	...	2	9	...	1	...	...	1
St. Mary's.....	29	41	13	13	1	...	97	10	13	4	4	...	...	31	2	2	...	4	1	...	9	1	2	...	...	3
Total of the free.....	1,287	1,628	191	274	51	52	3,483	297	514	81	139	9	13	1,053	39	70	27	59	4	8	237	4	6	7	27	...	246
Slaves of the Central division	...	...	807	292	20	29	1,148	...	...	101	89	6	10	206	...	27	39	...	3	69	...	15	22	...	...	138
FREE POPULATION OF THE WESTERN DIVISION.																											
Allegany.....	112	92	1	2	...	...	207	32	19	...	1	...	...	52	3	3	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Carroll.....	163	173	5	6	2	2	351	53	51	1	4	...	2	111	13	9	...	1	...	23	...	1	...	1	...	3	
Frederick.....	166	186	22	21	7	11	413	45	50	2	7	7	2	113	3	13	3	4	1	4	34	...	...	1	...	2
Frederick City.....	76	87	8	13	...	1	185	8	17	3	4	...	1	33	4	1	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	100	158	9	20	3	6	290	36	48	6	6	1	1	98	2	5	1	1	...	9	4	2	...	1	...	7	
Total of the free.....	617	696	45	62	12	20	1,452	174	185	12	22	8	6	407	25	37	5	8	1	4	80	4	5	3	...	214	
Slaves of the Western division	...	...	38	38	2	4	82	...	...	15	20	...	3	38	...	2	4	...	1	7	...	3	2	...	...	5

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE DEATHS, PREVAILING DISEASES, AND MONTH OF GREATEST MORTALITY IN EACH COUNTY AND DIVISION OF THE STATE.

EASTERN DIVISION—FREE POPULATION.	DEATHS.							Prevailing diseases.	Months of the greatest mortality.
	White.		Black.		Mixed.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1. Caroline county	25	30	7	9	.....	.....	71	Consumption	March.
2. Cecil "	99	96	19	12	.....	.....	226	.....do.....	August.
3. Dorchester "	66	56	7	4	.....	.....	133	.....do.....	..do.
4. Kent "	22	35	17	22	3	2	107	Bilious fever.....	September.
5. Queen Anne's county.....	94	76	27	40	1	.....	238	Consumption	July.
6. Somerset county.....	156	142	59	25	3	4	389	Bilious fever.....	August.
7. Talbot "	70	81	6	9	1	1	168	Consumption	July.
8. Worcester "	84	78	18	11	.....	1	192	Dysentery	April.
Total of the free.....	624	594	160	132	8	8	1,526		
Slaves of the Eastern division .....	.....	.....	224	190	4	6	424	Consumption	July.
CENTRAL DIVISION—FREE POPULATION.									
1. Ann Arundel county	124	104	28	27	6	3	292	Consump'n and dysentery.	April and September.
2. Annapolis city	36	17	7	8	1	1	70	Scarlet fever.....	July.
3. Baltimore county	259	212	27	25	6	8	567	Scarlet fever and consump.	..do.
4. " city.....	1,553	1356	287	259	55	49	3,559	Dysentery.....	..do.
5. Calvert county.....	24	30	1	2	.....	.....	57	Consumption.....	September.
6. Charles "	48	55	2	.....	2	2	109	Dysentery.....	September and Feb.
7. Harford "	113	95	12	9	.....	.....	229	..do.....	August.
8. Montgomery county.....	81	71	5	2	1	4	164	Scarlet fever.....	April.
9. Prince Georges "	90	68	2	4	3	.....	167	.....do.....	February.
10. St. Mary's "	75	56	20	12	3	3	169	Consumption	August.
Total of the free.....	2,433	2,064	391	348	77	70	5,383		
Slaves of the Central division.....	.....	.....	472	434	36	37	979	....do.....	..do.
WESTERN OR MOUNTAINOUS DIVISION—FREE POPULATION.									
1. Allegany county	82	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	Scarlet fever.....	June.
2. Carroll "	95	60	.....	1	1	1	158	.....do.....	April.
3. Frederick "	192	193	16	12	7	6	426	Consumption	March.
4. Frederick city.....	43	40	4	5	2	2	96	Scarlet fever.....	..do.
5. Washington county	145	148	16	17	4	5	335	Fever.....	..do.
Total of the free.....	557	508	36	35	14	14	1,164		
Slaves of the Western division.....	.....	.....	42	43	12	9	106	Consumption .....	..do.

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE RATIO OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS TO EACH OTHER; TO THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF POPULATION IN EACH COUNTY AND DIVISION OF THE STATE, AND THE RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE.

FREE POPULATION OF THE EASTERN DIVISION.	
Caroline county.....	Deaths to Births 1 to 3.788; to pop. 0.79; to W. 0.9; to B. 0.61. Births 3.026 of the pop.; 6.129 of the W. f.; 6.072 of the B. f.; 1.112 of the M. f. Rate of natural increase 2.206 per ct.
Cecil ".....	D. to B. 1 to 2.208; to the pop.; 1.248 of W. f.; 1.260; to B. 1.241; M. none. B. 2.757 of the pop.; 5.770 of W. f.; 3.646 of B. f.; 111 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.508.
Dorchester county.....	D. to B. 1 to 3.082; to the pop. .924; to W. 1.135; to B. 501
Kent ".....	B. 2.809 of the pop.; 5.645 of the W. f.; 5.442 of B. f.; 6.976 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.897. D. to B. 1 to 2.136; to the pop. 1.221; to the W. 1.121; to the B. 1.284; to M. 1.228.
Queen Anne's county.....	B. 2.603 of the pop.; 5.997 of W. f.; 4.236 B. f.; 4.455 M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.381. D. to B. 1 to 1.554; 2.330 of the pop.; 2.595 of the W.; 2.082 of B.; 8.333 of M.
Somerset ".....	B. 3.622 of the pop.; 7.745 of W. f.; 6.476 of B. f.; 10.344 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.292. D. to B. 1 to 1.393; 2.306 of the pop.; 2.226 of W.; 2.646 of B.; 2.265 of M.
Talbot ".....	B. 3.212 of the pop.; 6.488 of W. f.; 6.174 of B. f.; 3.870 of M. f. Rate of natural increase .906. D. to B. 1 to 2.077; 1.736 of the pop.; 2.131 of W.; 647 of B.; 722 of M.
Worcester county.....	B. 3.606 of the pop.; 7.670 of W. f.; 6.099 of B. f.; 3.249 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.870. D. to B. 1 to 1.250; 1.245 of the pop.; 1.306 of W.; 1.006 of B.; .751 of M. B. 2.802 of the pop.; 5.954 of W. f.; 4.318 of B. f.; 2.898 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.621.
Calculations on the aggregates of the Eastern Division.—D. to B. 1 to 2.030; 1.487 of the pop.; 1.566 of the W.; 1.255 of the B.; 1.055 of the M. Births 3.023 of the pop.; 6.302 of W. f.; 5.332 of B. f.; 6.641 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.533. D. to B. of the slaves 1 to 1.767.	
FREE POPULATION OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION.	
Ann Arundel county.....	D. to B. 1 to 2.027; 1.554 of the pop.; 1.543 of the W.; 1.602 of the B.; 1.538 of the M. B. 3.151 of the pop.; 6.449 of the W. f.; 6.250 of the B. f.; 6.896 of the M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.597.
" Annapolis city.....	D. to B. 1 to 1.042; 2.967 of the pop.; 2.987 of the W.; 3.157 of B.; 1.818 of M. B. 3.094 of the pop.; 5.603 of W. f.; 4.198 of B. f.; 16.129 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 0.127.
Baltimore county.....	D. to B. 1 to 1.393; 1.499 of the pop.; 1.465 of the W.; 2.471 of the B.; .915 of the M. B. 2.089 of the pop.; 4.153 of the W. f.; 5.647 of the B. f.; 3.602 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 0.589.
" city.....	D. to B. 1 to 1.686; 2.141 of the pop.; 2.068 of W.; 2.677 of B.; 2.060 of M. B. 3.614 of the pop.; 7.360 of W. f.; 5.924 of B. f.; 5.974 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.471.
Calvert county.....	D. to B. 1 to 2.228; 1.104 of the pop.; 1.487 of the W.; 0.204 of B. No M. B. 2.461 of the pop.; 5.275 of W. f.; 4.283 of B. f.; 3.333 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.356.
Charles ".....	D. to B. 1 to 1.761; 1.640 of the pop.; 1.818 of the W.; 0.493 of B.; 0.787 of M. B. 2.918 of the pop.; 5.535 of W. f.; 6.074 of B. f.; 9.616 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.261.
Harford ".....	D. to B. 1 to 2.493; 1.332 of the pop.; 1.443 of W.; 0.873 of B. No M. B. 3.322 of the pop.; 6.914 of W. f.; 6.615 of B. f.; 4.301 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.407.
Montgomery county.....	D. to B. 1 to 2.103; 1.526 of the pop.; 1.611 of W.; 0.702 of B.; 1.587 of M. B. 3.219 of the pop.; 6.329 of W. f.; 6.706 of B. f.; 9.302 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.687.
Prince George ".....	D. to B. 1 to 1.670; 1.663 of the pop.; 1.775 of W.; 0.658 of B.; 3.083 of M. B. 2.779 of the pop.; 5.603 of W. f.; 5.353 of B. f.; 5.982 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.111.
St. Mary's ".....	D. to B. 1 to 1.556; 2.151 of the pop.; 2.105 of W.; 2.379 of B.; 2.083 of M. B. 3.350 of the pop.; 6.628 of W. f.; 7.391 of B. f.; 3.671 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.196.
Aggregates of the Central Division.—D. to B. 1 to 1.715; 1.126 of the pop.; 1.881 of the W.; 2.179 of the B.; 1.625 of the M. Births 3.303 per ct. of the pop.; 6.606 of the W. f.; 5.956 of the B. f.; 5.809 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.363. Slaves—D. to B. 1 to 1.568.	
WESTERN DIVISION, FREE.	
Allegany county.....	D. to B. 1 to 4.033; .067 of the W.; no d. of free colored. B. 2.726 of the pop.; 5.308 of W. f.; 13.265 of B. f.; 1.600 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 2.050.
Carroll ".....	D. to B. 1 to 3.177; 0.804 of the pop.; 0.803 of W.; 0.139 of B.; 0.781 of M. B. 2.555 of the pop.; 6.345 of W. f.; 4.801 of B. f.; 3.472 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.751.
Frederick ".....	D. to B. 1 to 2.314; 1.353 of the pop.; 1.349 of W.; 1.633 of B.; 1.063 of M. B. 3.133 of the pop.; 6.232 of W. f.; 5.036 of B. f.; 8.372 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.779.
" city.....	D. to B. 1 to 1.705; 1.711 of the pop.; 1.734 of W.; 1.503 of B.; 1.801 of M. B. 2.924 of the pop.; 5.231 of W. f.; 6.051 of B. f.; 9.230 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.212.
Washington county.....	D. to B. 1 to 2.860; 1.164 of the pop.; 1.088 of W.; 2.788 of B.; 1.387 of M. B. 3.331 of the pop.; 6.715 of W. f.; 7.504 of B. f.; 4.986 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 2.166.
Aggregate of Western Division.—D. to B. 1 to 2.758; 1.082 of the pop.; 1.058 of the W.; 1.605 of the B.; 1.097 of the M. B. 2.986 of the pop.; 6.015 of W. f.; 6.199 of B. f.; 6.476 of M. f. Rate of natural increase 1.903. Slaves, D. to B. 1 to 1.925. Aggregate natural increase of slaves in the State 1.075 per cent. There were 18 "still-born" reported in the State, 13 of which were in the city of Baltimore.	

STATISTICS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,

TELEGRAPHS, ROADS, CANALS, BANKS, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By special instructions from the Census office it was made the duty of the Assistant Marshals to collect and return full and accurate information, so far as practicable, on the subjects named above.

There were, in 1850, three hundred miles of railroad finished in Maryland, the aggregate cost of which had been, according to the most reliable statements, \$12,000,000. These roads are among the most successful and profitable in the United States.

With respect to canals, returns have failed to come in from a number of counties known to be traversed by these important channels of internal commerce. During the year 1850 the great enterprize of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was so far completed, that navigation was opened the whole distance from Georgetown to Cumberland, a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles. This opens a route for the cheap transportation of coal from the mountains to the sea-board. The total number of miles of canal reported in the State is one hundred and ninety-three.

Double lines of telegraph run parallel to the principal railroads, and the length of wire within the State was about six hundred miles.

Two hundred and sixty-three miles of turnpike road are constructed and in use. But it appears from the reports of the marshals that some roads, originally constructed as turnpikes, are no longer so denominated; and from several counties no returns were received.

The number of banking institutions in the State was twenty-seven. These banks had—

Cash capital	-	-	-	-	\$9,310,407
Circulation	-	-	-	-	3,445,387
Specie	-	-	-	-	2,786,629

The returns are deficient in not stating the amount of circulation and specie of the two banks at Ellicott's Mills and Annapolis. The capital of these institutions, however, is included in the statement.

A more complete statement of some of these interests may be expected hereafter, as measures have been taken to supply the deficiencies in the returns.

STATION OF THE JOURNAL TO THE SOUTH

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APPENDIX.

PREFACE.

The following article has been prepared with a view to exhibit the importance of the statistics of mortality, independent of their value in connexion with the principles of hygiene, and to exhibit the general correctness of these returns for Maryland, by presenting an analysis of results obtained therefrom, alongside of those produced

in other countries. While the general principles discussed have no limitation to the State, the tables, and remarks specially relating thereto, are believed to be of great practical value in connexion with the Maryland statistics.

ON THE LAW OF MORTALITY IN MARYLAND,

AND

TABLES OF THE SPECIFIC INTENSITY AND EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

The registration of the annual deaths, as well as of the living, marks an epoch in the history of "life contingencies" in the United States. To trace the effect of the wide range of physical features and natural productions upon the human constitution and faculties, presents to every reflecting mind an interesting field of research. Likewise to investigate the influence of mental occupations and industrial pursuits, and of the wide diversity of climate, from the highlands of Maine to the everglades of Florida, upon the persistence and duration of life, is an object of permanent importance, not only in a scientific, but in a commercial and national point of view. For all such inquiries, the Returns of 1850 furnish facilities, less satisfactory, indeed, than would have been given by a permanent system of registration, but far superior to those hitherto available.*

Among the more immediate advantages to be derived from data of this kind, through the medium of Life Tables, they would form a basis for the equitable distribution of life interests in Estates, Pensions, and Legacies; they would assign the true valuation of Life Annuities, Assurances, and Reversions of heritable property, and tend to protect the public from many ill-adjusted financial schemes founded in ignorance of the true probabilities of life. They would correct a multitude of prejudices and misconceptions respecting the healthiness of the different localities; and, besides this, form a common standard of reference in all those moral, sanitary, and mercantile statistics, which have brought to light most valuable truths and generalizations, and which give promise of still greater benefits in the advancement of civilization.

Without intending to discuss several attempts heretofore made for the construction of Life Tables in this country, let it be observed, as is universally admitted, that the ratio of the annual deaths to the contemporary number living at each age, constitutes the implicit element of computation. An enumeration of the living, or of the deaths only, is insufficient for the purpose, unless the population is stationary, or due allowance is made for the changes inwrought by births and migration during the whole century previous.

The assumption of a stationary population, however, can scarcely be entertained of even the oldest settled parts of the Union. The value and prospects of life,

and the influence of climate on longevity, are lost or obscured, both by recent and remote changes. It is within the memory of persons now living, when most of our large cities were in their infancy, when forests were standing on grounds since occupied by the busiest marts of trade, and the corn was waving in the wind where now are the most populous streets. Periods of unusual emigration or exodus have been followed by a temporary decrease, only to recommence with augmented numbers. But the chief inequality with reference to the present inquiry, arises from the fact, that the great mass of emigrants are almost exclusively in the prime of life.

In the interior counties of Maryland, it has been supposed, from the length of time elapsed since the first settlement, an indigenous population might be found, nearly stationary. But on separating Baltimore city and county from the other nineteen counties, the census of the white population during the last sixty years exhibits a very striking series of changes:

Years.	Nineteen counties.	Baltimore city and county.	Increase per cent respectively.	
1790.....	177,771	21,777	* *	* *
1800.....	171,276	45,050	3.6	106.9
1810.....	177,884	57,233	3.8	27.0
1820.....	187,587	72,635	5.4	27.0
1830.....	198,762	92,329	6.0	27.1
1840.....	212,386	105,331	6.9	14.1
1850.....	243,076	174,853	14.5	66.0

Thus, it will be seen, that from the year 1790, when the American census was first taken under the administration of Washington, to the year 1800, the population of the nineteen counties actually decreased by 3.6 per cent., which, however, was owing to the cession of the District of Columbia to Congress; and the loss was scarcely repaired in 1810. But with this single exception, there has been a continuous, though irregular advance. Traced upon the texture of society, as these changes must be, in relative excesses and deficiencies at the several ages, the joint statistics of the living and of the annual deaths, afford the only feasible mode of arriving at the law of mortality, independent of those former changes. And it is universally admitted, that

* Report of Superintendent.

these two series of facts give as correct results as can be obtained.

The accompanying Life Tables have accordingly been prepared at the Census office, by L. W. Meech, A. M., from a joint comparison of the abstracts of the returns of 1850. They comprise a very full interpretation of the laws of vitality, indicated by the data for the year of enumeration, which may be regarded as one of average mortality. In the present case, the investigation relates exclusively to the white population of Maryland, irrespective of city or country residents, or of the sexes, or of foreign, or indigenous extraction. The original schedules of the marshals contain the numbers living on the first of June, 1850, and the deaths during the twelve months prior to that date. In employing the abstracts from these data, the numbers living and the deaths in each period were interpolated by the method of geometrical curves, so as to obtain the respective numbers living in each and every year of age, with the respective annual deaths. The results of this interpolation for the living, are specified in the subjoined table of population. (Table I.)

From this preliminary table, representing the white population of Maryland, it will be seen that the line of equal division of the living falls upon the age of twenty; one-half of the white population being under, and the other half above, twenty years of age.

Or, distributing with reference to three equal parts, one-third of the population are under thirteen and a half years of age; one-third are included between this and the age of twenty-nine, and the remaining third are above twenty-nine years of age. With respect to the deaths, the points of equal division fall upon ages several years younger, than in the corresponding distributions of the living.

A person may desire to know the number of contemporaries residing in the State at his own age, or adjacent ages; which may be seen at a glance in this table of population; and on various accounts it is of advantage to assign the aggregates of the general census, more specifically to their respective ages. But however well a preparatory table of this kind may represent an increasing population, it can neither be compared with other standard tables, nor represent the laws of mortality for individual lives.

Hence, in accordance with scientific usage, its form must be essentially changed. During ten years, from 1840 to 1850, there was a semi-annual increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., by which the numbers living at the end were reduced to their values at the middle of the year of enumeration. A new base, or radix, was then assumed for the derived table, and the successive numbers were computed, year by year, up to the age of ninety-five, by the same process which was employed in the construction of the Carlisle table.

After the age of ninety-five, the numbers are too few to warrant much reliance, or to indicate the natural law; and therefore, for the remaining advanced ages, a de-

creasing series has been adopted, maintaining, as nearly as possible, the relation which prevails in other similar tables. Undoubtedly, in a stationary population of 463,502 persons, as here represented, with 10,268 annual births, there would be a few surviving beyond the limit of one hundred and six years, but the number was too small to make it necessary to take account of them. Let it also be observed that, when the computation had been nearly completed, an omitted sheet of deaths, chiefly of the younger ages, was found, to which the results were adapted by a reverse process; and this will explain why the table commences with a different radix from the number usually assumed. Also, it was thought better, notwithstanding some slight irregularities, to let the natural results remain without arbitrary "adjustment."

For exhibiting the law of mortality for individual lives, the data of the census were equated (Table II.) and reduced to the simple case of 10,268 infants born on the same day, and commencing life simultaneously. Assuming that like circumstances will continue to prevail during the years to come, in this State, the population will continually be affected by the same rate of mortality. And hence we may safely estimate and predict, that, of the specified number of infants at the outset of life, 1,243 will perish prematurely in the first year of existence, and 9,025, or numbers in that proportion, will survive to enter upon their second year. A very considerable, but decreasing, mortality likewise prevails in the second and third years, leaving only 8,183, or about four-fifths of the original number, to commence upon their fourth year. But after this age, the juvenile system acquires more firmness, and a greater degree of vigor and experience to guard against disease. At the age of twenty-one, 7,134 survive to enter upon a more active and responsible career of life; of whom 6,302 attain to "thirty-five," the meridian of manhood. Proceeding onward for twenty years, to the age of "fifty-five," only 4,727, or less than one-half the original number, then survive. From this age the numbers are decimated more frequently; and the vacated places of the fallen are occupied by advancing generations, till having passed the mental and physical changes in the round and mystery of life, so graphically portrayed in the "Seven Ages" of the dramatist, a few become centenarians, and linger on the verge of life; till, virtually, at the age of one hundred and six years, all have closed their earthly existence.

A Life Table is a most comprehensive generalization, and expresses, in a condensed form, the numeric laws, relations, and characteristics, of vitality in a population which would otherwise be inadequately spread over many pages. Having once reduced the data to this tabular form for a stationary population, first employed by Dr. Halley, the rest of the deductions are obtained by mathematical rules, which are entirely uniform in their operation, whether for deducing the precise probabilities and expectations of life, or the value of annuities, assurances, and other reversions dependent upon lives.

LIFE TABLES FOR MARYLAND—CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE I.		TABLE II.				TABLE I.		TABLE II.			
ACTUAL WHITE POPULATION IN 1850.		LAW OF MORTALITY.				ACTUAL WHITE POPULATION IN 1850.		LAW OF MORTALITY.			
Year of age.	Persons living.	Precise age.	Number living.	Deaths in the ensuing year.	Logarithm of the number living.	Year of age.	Persons living.	Precise age.	Number living.	Deaths in the ensuing year.	Logarithm of the number living.
1st.....	12,021	0	10,268	1,243	4.0114978	56th....	2,023	56	4,635	90	3.6660946
2d.....	11,936	1	9,025	540	3.9554579	57th....	1,947	57	4,545	94	3.6574989
3d.....	11,875	2	8,485	302	3.9286335	58th....	1,852	58	4,451	100	3.6484656
4th....	11,805	3	8,183	171	3.9129093	59th....	1,734	59	4,351	100	3.6385691
5th....	11,730	4	8,012	108	3.9037330	60th....	1,660	60	4,251	107	3.6284813
		5	7,904	86	3.8978399						
6th....	11,504	6	7,818	71	3.8930925	61st....	1,557	61	4,144	109	3.6174501
7th....	11,251	7	7,747	65	3.8891395	62d....	1,436	62	4,035	118	3.6057946
8th....	10,909	8	7,682	63	3.8854660	63rd....	1,335	63	3,917	124	3.5929281
9th....	10,523	9	7,619	52	3.8819091	64th....	1,198	64	3,793	123	3.5789530
10th....	10,387	10	7,567	45	3.8789414	65th....	1,137	65	3,670	128	3.5646236
11th....	10,295	11	7,522	40	3.8763322	66th....	1,092	66	3,542	125	3.5492987
12th....	10,182	12	7,482	36	3.8740400	67th....	1,043	67	3,417	123	3.5336734
13th....	10,027	13	7,446	33	3.8719320	68th....	994	68	3,294	128	3.5177180
14th....	9,828	14	7,413	30	3.8700053	69th....	922	69	3,166	133	3.5005160
15th....	9,583	15	7,383	32	3.8682133	70th....	853	70	3,033	149	3.4819226
16th....	9,216	16	7,351	36	3.8663499	71st....	745	71	2,884	151	3.4600406
17th....	8,912	17	7,315	40	3.8642252	72d....	677	72	2,733	137	3.4366399
18th....	8,539	18	7,275	43	3.8615529	73rd....	618	73	2,576	153	3.4109499
19th....	8,313	19	7,232	46	3.8592572	74th....	577	74	2,423	162	3.3842509
20th....	8,248	20	7,186	52	3.8564807	75th....	516	75	2,261	168	3.3543467
21st....	8,121	21	7,134	57	3.8533356	76th....	459	76	2,093	181	3.3207381
22d....	7,998	22	7,077	58	3.8498672	77th....	394	77	1,912	184	3.2815860
23d....	7,906	23	7,019	61	3.8462469	78th....	331	78	1,718	215	3.2349861
24th....	7,889	24	6,958	60	3.8425071	79th....	258	79	1,503	210	3.1767651
25th....	7,857	25	6,898	63	3.8386960	80th....	217	80	1,293	171	3.1117025
26th....	7,824	26	6,835	60	3.8347565	81st....	193	81	1,122	133	3.0500456
27th....	7,795	27	6,775	59	3.8309152	82d....	178	82	989	103	2.9953765
28th....	7,739	28	6,716	58	3.8271028	83rd....	156	83	886	90	2.9472295
29th....	7,673	29	6,658	55	3.8233725	84th....	134	84	796	83	2.9011247
30th....	7,535	30	6,603	56	3.8197495	85th....	119	85	713	88	2.8530260
31st....	6,950	31	6,547	60	3.8160113	86th....	108	86	625	76	2.7955893
32d....	6,303	32	6,487	61	3.8120292	87th....	105	87	551	63	2.7409618
33d....	6,054	33	6,426	61	3.8079553	88th....	101	88	488	57	2.6825554
34th....	5,781	34	6,365	63	3.8037658	89th....	90	89	431	56	2.6342056
35th....	5,543	35	6,302	62	3.7994760	90th....	73	90	375	59	2.5737297
36th....	5,413	36	6,240	62	3.7951644	91st....	48	91	316	48	2.4996880
37th....	5,281	37	6,178	66	3.7908281	92d....	30	92	268	22	2.4283321
38th....	5,130	38	6,112	67	3.7861933	93rd....	23	93	236	34	2.3728148
39th....	4,937	39	6,045	69	3.7813767	94th....	19	94	202	25	2.3055680
40th....	4,753	40	5,976	74	3.7763741	95th....	15	95	177	35	2.2478760
41st....	4,450	41	5,902	75	3.7710307	96th....	13	96	142	32	2.1522883
42d....	4,248	42	5,827	78	3.7654335	97th....	11	97	110	28	2.0413927
43d....	4,097	43	5,749	79	3.7596300	98th....	10	98	82	14	1.9138139
44th....	3,915	44	5,670	84	3.7535558	99th....	8	99	68	23	1.8325089
45th....	3,706	45	5,586	84	3.7471393	100, etc.	17	100	45	17	1.6532125
46th....	3,594	46	5,502	84	3.7405236	.....	.....	101	28	11	1.4471580
47th....	3,488	47	5,418	84	3.7333133	.....	.....	102	17	9	1.2304489
48th....	3,381	48	5,334	84	3.7270596	.....	.....	103	8	4	0.9030900
49th....	3,232	49	5,250	87	3.7201108	.....	.....	104	4	2	0.6020600
50th....	3,043	50	5,163	87	3.7128748	.....	.....	105	2	1	0.3010300
						.....	.....	106	1	.....	0.0000000
51st....	2,822	51	5,076	86	3.7055415	Total..	417,929	.....	463,502	10,268	.....
52d....	2,601	52	4,990	86	3.6980915						
53d....	2,435	53	4,904	88	3.6904944						
54th....	2,249	54	4,816	89	3.6826620						
55th....	2,126	55	4,727	92	3.6745828						

Among the more recent improvements in the process of analyzing the nature of vitality from statistics, is that of the specific Intensity of Life; understanding by this term, the reciprocal of the per centum of annual deaths. It may be taken as an interpreter and index of the vital power of the human system at any given age to resist the diseases and fatal accidents incident to that particular period of life. The statistics of the white population of Maryland furnish the following series of values:

Specific Intensity of Life.

Under 1	-	-	-	-	7.8
1 and under 5	-	-	-	-	30.2
5 and under 10	-	-	-	-	115.9
10 and under 20	-	-	-	-	196.9
20 and under 30	-	-	-	-	120.0
30 and under 40	-	-	-	-	102.5
40 and under 50	-	-	-	-	70.1
50 and under 60	-	-	-	-	53.1
60 and under 70	-	-	-	-	30.8
70 and under 80	-	-	-	-	13.7
80 and under 90	-	-	-	-	8.2
90 and under 100	-	-	-	-	6.8

From this brief schedule, it will appear that the specific intensity of life is at a maximum between the ages of ten and twenty, or in the period of youth. From its slight value in infancy, it increases rapidly to this point; and thence decreases by slower and irregular gradations, to the oldest limit of life. It should be observed, however, that illustrations from the specific intensity of life are best drawn from a comparison of the values for different and separate masses of population at identical periods of life. And it likewise affords the readiest means of discovering those periods when any peculiar change takes place in the conditions and existing state of vitality. Some diseases are frequent, and more or less fatal, in childhood, and others in middle age; but this method gives results in the aggregate, and independent of their numerous and diversified causes.

By the phrase "Expectation of Life," is meant, the mean future lifetime, or the average number of years which the great mass of the white population live after a given present age. This arrangement of the data is justly described as that which is of the most interest to society; for it points out the average number of years in which one member of the community with another, participates in the pleasures and cares of life.

The subjoined expectations for the white population of Maryland, (Table III,) were computed from the data of the census, through the medium of the Table of Mortality. The mere inspection of the number opposite any age, will show the number of years and decimals of a year, which a person may expect to live on an average with others. An individual, for instance, on attaining his thirtieth birthday, has an expectancy of thirty-five years and a few months. At fifty years of age, the lease of time's estate, so to express the idea, is limited to a little more than nineteen years longer. The maximum expectation, 52.86 years, is at the age of four in this table; in the well-known Carlisle table it is shown to occur at the age of five; and at six in the Swedish table.

The joint expectation for two lives, as in the marriage relation, or the average period during which both shall be living, may now be determined in like manner; and also for three or more lives of given ages. Without entering upon this extension however, at the present time, let it be remarked, as Mr. Milne has shown, that tables properly constructed from sufficient data, never differ widely from each other. For this reason, and on account of their high value, insertion is likewise given to three standard European tables; from no one of which does the Maryland table differ in comparison so much, as they differ among themselves.

TABLE III.
EXPECTATIONS OF LIFE.

Precise age.	Maryland table.	Carlisle table.	Swedish table.	British annuitants.	
				Males.	Females.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0	44.637	33.72	36.12	50.16	55.51
1	49.717	44.63	44.11	50.13	55.59
2	51.852	47.55	46.30	50.04	55.37
3	52.746	49.82	47.27	49.80	55.05
4	52.862	50.76	47.77	49.42	54.65
5	52.577	51.25	47.92	48.93	54.23
6	52.149	51.17	47.99	48.36	53.72
7	51.621	50.80	47.78	47.71	53.15
8	51.056	50.24	47.36	47.02	52.50
9	50.471	49.57	46.79	46.30	51.80
10	49.814	48.82	46.16	45.57	51.05
11	49.111	48.04	45.50	44.83	50.27
12	48.368	47.27	44.80	44.07	49.48
13	47.601	46.51	44.10	43.31	48.70
14	46.811	45.75	43.37	42.53	47.93
15	46.198	45.00	42.63	41.76	47.19
16	45.198	44.27	41.89	41.01	46.51
17	44.417	43.57	41.15	40.29	45.86
18	43.658	42.87	40.41	39.61	45.22
19	42.917	42.17	39.68	38.98	44.60
20	42.188	41.46	38.96	38.39	43.99
21	41.492	40.75	38.25	37.83	43.36
22	40.830	40.04	37.54	37.34	42.73
23	40.157	39.31	36.85	36.87	42.09
24	39.501	38.59	36.16	36.39	41.45
25	38.845	37.86	35.47	35.90	40.81
26	38.194	37.14	34.79	35.41	40.17
27	37.522	36.41	34.12	34.86	39.52
28	36.855	35.69	33.45	34.31	38.87
29	36.169	35.00	32.78	33.75	38.22
30	35.468	34.34	32.12	33.17	37.57
31	34.770	33.65	31.46	32.59	36.91
32	34.063	33.03	30.80	32.00	36.26
33	33.402	32.36	30.14	31.40	35.61
34	32.721	31.68	29.48	30.79	34.96
35	32.041	31.00	28.82	30.17	34.31
36	31.355	30.32	28.15	29.54	33.68
37	30.665	29.64	27.48	28.91	33.04
38	29.989	28.96	26.80	28.28	32.40
39	29.321	28.28	26.12	27.65	31.76
40	28.654	27.61	25.45	27.02	31.12
41	28.003	26.97	24.82	26.39	30.46
42	27.360	26.34	24.18	25.74	29.81
43	26.721	25.71	23.54	25.08	29.14
44	26.090	25.09	22.90	24.42	28.48
45	25.291	24.46	22.26	23.75	27.81
46	24.855	23.82	21.62	23.07	27.13
47	24.233	23.17	20.98	22.38	26.41
48	23.606	22.50	20.33	21.68	25.75
49	22.978	21.81	19.68	20.98	25.06
50	22.356	21.11	19.03	20.30	24.35
51	21.728	20.39	18.40	19.62	23.65
52	21.095	19.68	17.78	18.97	22.93
53	20.459	18.97	17.15	18.34	22.23
54	19.822	18.28	16.53	17.73	21.50
55	19.185	17.58	15.90	17.15	20.79
56	18.554	16.89	15.28	16.57	20.08
57	17.914	16.21	14.66	16.02	19.38
58	17.281	15.55	14.06	15.47	18.69
59	16.667	14.92	13.45	14.93	18.00
60	16.047	14.34	12.85	14.39	17.32
61	15.854	13.82	12.27	13.84	16.64
62	14.853	13.31	11.72	13.28	15.96
63	14.285	12.81	11.20	12.72	15.30
64	13.736	12.30	10.69	12.17	14.64
65	13.180	11.79	10.19	11.63	14.00
66	12.635	11.27	9.71	11.10	13.37
67	12.080	10.75	9.25	10.61	12.76
68	11.513	10.23	8.82	10.14	12.16
69	10.958	9.70	8.41	9.67	11.57
70	10.416	9.18	8.01	9.22	10.99

TABLE III—Continued.

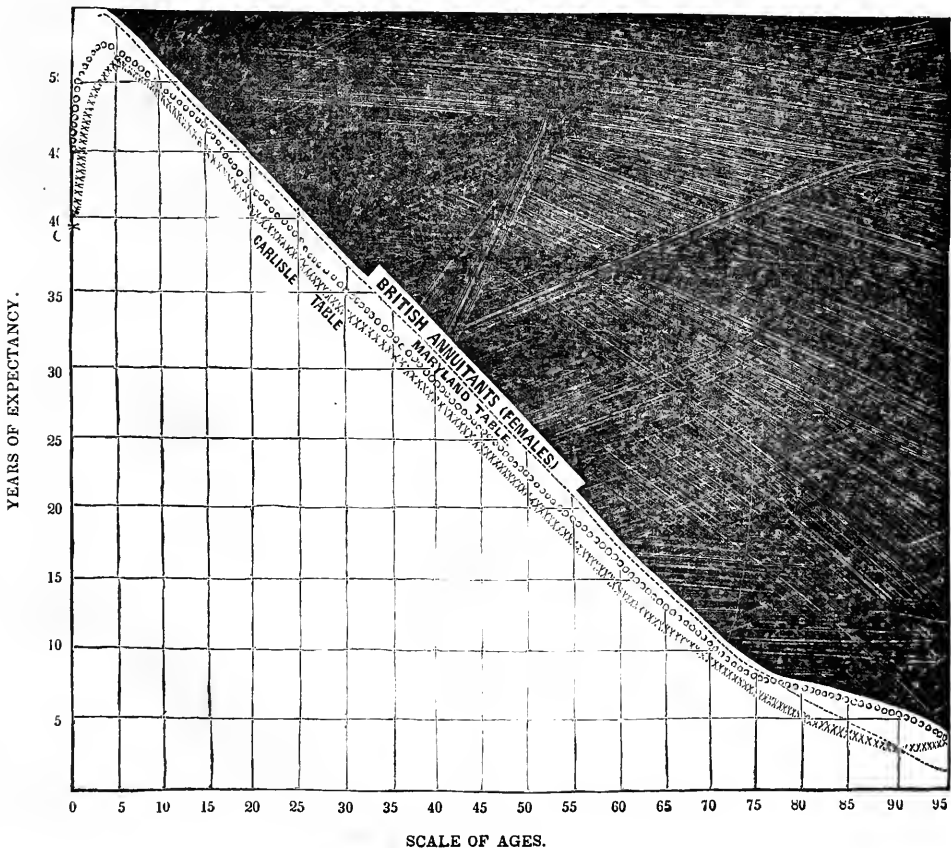
Precise age.	Maryland table.	Carlisle table.	Swedish table.	British annuitants.	
				Males.	Females.
Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
71	3.938	8.65	7.62	8.79	10.44
72	9.450	8.16	7.25	8.37	9.92
73	8.996	7.72	6.91	7.96	9.41
74	8.534	7.33	6.58	7.54	8.92
75	8.088	7.01	6.27	7.12	8.46
76	7.719	6.69	5.97	6.69	8.00
77	7.400	6.40	5.67	6.23	7.58
78	7.182	6.12	5.39	5.78	7.19
79	7.140	5.80	5.11	5.35	6.83
80	7.213	5.51	4.85	4.94	6.50
81	7.237	5.21	4.59	4.55	6.20
82	7.141	4.93	4.36	4.18	5.89
83	6.920	4.65	4.15	3.82	5.57
84	6.639	4.39	3.97	3.46	5.22
85	6.358	4.12	3.84	3.12	4.84
86	6.185	3.90	3.75	2.81	4.44
87	5.947	3.71	3.64	2.53	4.03
88	5.650	3.59	3.46	2.31	3.62
89	5.331	3.47	3.24	2.12	3.21
90	5.052	3.23	3.03	1.95	2.83

Precise age.	Maryland table.	Carlisle table.	Swedish table.	British annuitants.	
				Males.	Females.
Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
91	4.899	3.26	2.80	1.83	2.49
92	4.655	3.37	2.57	1.65	2.21
93	4.355	3.48	2.31	1.49	1.97
94	3.882	3.53	2.05	1.34	1.75
95	3.365	3.53	1.76	1.18	1.55
96	3.070	3.46	1.40	0.97	1.32
97	2.818	3.28	1.30	0.75	1.12
98	2.609	3.07	0.83	0.50	0.94
99	2.044	2.77	0.50	.....	0.75
100	1.750	2.28	.....	.....	0.50
101	1.643	1.79	.....	.....	.....
102	1.382	1.30	.....	.....	.....
103	1.375	0.83	.....	.....	.....
104	1.250	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	1.000	.....	.....	.....	.....

The near correspondence of the Maryland table with the Carlisle table as an inferior, and with that of the British Female Annuitants as a superior limit, may be

rendered sensible to the eye by a geometrical construction:

COMPARATIVE EXPECTATIONS OF LIFE.



The right line of the base is divided into equal parts, to represent equal intervals of age. From each point of division perpendiculars are erected to represent, by their lengths, respectively, the number of the years of the expectation of life. The first perpendicular on the left from the point 0, upward to that where each curve, respectively, commences, represents the expectation at the earliest infancy. The second exhibits the expectation, at five years of age, for each curve; and so on. After this period, the perpendiculars gradually decrease as the age advances, except a singular inflection of the Maryland table about the age of eighty, and of the Carlisle table at ninety-five.

Curves constructed in this manner, for different countries, will always bear a general resemblance to each other, but will differ in some minor features. The Maryland curve, as will be seen, gently undulates between the limits of the Carlisle and the British Female Annuitants' tables through all the younger and middle ages. In old age, it approaches the curve of the annuitants, and crosses it at the age of seventy-eight. The Carlisle and annuitant curves likewise coincide at eighty-eight; from this point the Carlisle rises to meet the Maryland curve at the age ninety-five. The high value and authenticity of the tables which have been brought in comparison, will, in conclusion, warrant a further notice.

The *Carlisle table* was formed by Mr. Milne from two enumerations of the population of Carlisle and its environs, made by Dr. Heysham, in 1779 and 1787, with the bills of mortality in the intervening nine years. The observations were made upon upwards of 10,000 persons, including deaths 1,840 in number. Carlisle is an ancient city in the north of England, surrounded by a wall a mile or more in circumference. The situation is described as exceedingly pleasant, having three beautiful rivers in the immediate vicinity, by which it is nearly surrounded. The air is pure and dry, and the soil about Carlisle chiefly sand and clay; no marshes or stagnant waters corrupt the atmosphere; its neighborhood to a branch of the sea, and its due distance from the mountains on all sides, render the air temperate and moderate. The fidelity with which the data were collected by Dr. Heysham, and the extreme care and circumspection of Mr. Milne, have made the Carlisle table justly celebrated.

The *Swedish table* was deduced from the average number of living and of annual deaths, in Sweden and Finland, during the twenty years ended with the year 1795. An enumeration had been made every five years, giving 2,847,480 for the average population, with 76,272 annual deaths; or 1 of 37.4. During the period in question there were several years of famine, owing to deficient crops, which makes the expectations of life less than if no such special cause had been in operation. Besides this, M. Wargentin long ago observed, with respect to the influence of the climate of Sweden, "L'air intérieur des maisons est très chaud, tandis que l'air extérieur est le plus froid. On a des alternatives continuelles de froid et de chaud, et les vapeurs dont l'air est chargé, lorsqu'il dégele, occasionnent beaucoup de maladies. Dans l'automne et dans l'été, la température est plus égale."

The *table for male and female annuitants* was constructed by Mr. John Finlaison, actuary of the British Government, from very extensive observations on the decrements of life among the nominees of the tontines, and other life annuities granted by authority of Parliament. In the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article "Annuities," it is stated that, "for all the tables containing information of this kind, published before the year 1829, the public were indebted to the zeal and industry of a few individuals. But in March, 1819, Mr. Finlaison was appointed by Government, with all the aids they could afford him, including proper assistants, and access to the registers of the nominees in tontines, and others on whose lives annuities had been granted by Government for more than a hundred years before; in which registers, the exact age at which the annuitants were nominated, and those at which they died, were stated. Thus, the *data* not otherwise accessible being provided, and the labor lessened by the number of calculators employed, the expense also being defrayed by the public; at the end of ten years, *viz.*, in March, 1829, Mr. Finlaison made a report to the Lords of the Treasury, which was printed by order of the House of Commons; and, in tables filling fifty folio pages, shows the rates of mortality and the values of annuities on single lives at all ages, among many different classes of annuitants, both separate and combined, the sexes being generally distinguished, both in exhibiting the law of mortality and the value of annuities.

ERRATA.

- Page 37. Agricultural productions—*Prince George county*: For blank pounds of tobacco, read 8,380,851.
 " " " *Queen Ann county*: For 8,380,851 pounds of tobacco, read blank.
 " " " *St. Mary's county*: For blank pounds of tobacco, read 1,763,882.
 " " " *Somerset county*: For 1,763,882 pounds of tobacco, read blank.
 " " " *Dorchester county*: For 55,000 bushels of Indian corn, read 597,252.
 " " " *Prince George county*: For 1,590,045 bushels of Indian corn, read 693,020.
 " " " For total bushels of Indian corn, read 10,749,858 instead of 11,104,631.
 Page 47. Industrial establishments—*Twelfth ward, Baltimore*: Iron railing makers, read 22 male hands instead of 7.
 " " " Saddlers: For 22 male hands, read 7.
 Page 69—Eighth line from the bottom, right hand column, omit "that."
 No industrial establishments were returned in the counties of Calvert, Caroline, and Charles; and incomplete returns from Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, and Worcester counties.



